# The Massillon Independent.

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## Massillon Independent.

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C. E. TAYLOR, - - - Proprietor.

O. W. THOMAS, - - - Editor.

Office 2d. floor, Room No. 8, Opera Block

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*Business Directory.*

**ATTORNEYS.**

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diellhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibila's block Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Federal Courts, Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie street.

ISAAC ULMAN, Attorney at Law, Massillon, Ohio. Office No. 16, East Main street, up stairs. Business intrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts will receive prompt attention.

**BANKS.**

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

**CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.**

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

**DRUGGISTS.**

ARTHUR FISHER & CO., Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded. No. 9, South Erie street.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

**DENTISTS.**

D. W. JEFFRIES, Dentist, Beatty's Block, Main street. Teeth inserted on hard rubber plate. Filling also attended to.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

**DRY GOODS.**

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE. Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

REED'S DRY GOODS STORE, Massillon, Ohio. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

**FURNITURE.**

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

**GROCERIES.**

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding, and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

**HARDWARE.**

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

**JEWELERS.**

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc No. 5 South Erie Street.

F. & J. VON KANEL, West Side Jewelers, No. 5 West Main street.

**PHYSICIANS.**

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
**Physician and Surgeon,**
Office hours, 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D.
**SURGEON.**
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homœopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

**TINNERS.**

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

**MANUFACTORIES.**

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures


**Massillon Railroad Time.**

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

| | R. R. Time. | City Time. |
|---|---|---|
| GOING WEST. | | |
| | 3 52 A. M. | 4 27 A. M. |
| | 10 24 " | 10 59 " |
| | 1 55 P. M. | 2 30 P. M. |
| | 5 18 " | 5 53 " |
| Local Freight, | 7 06 " | 7 41 " |
| GOING EAST. | | |
| | 1 14 P. M. | 1 47 P. M. |
| | 12 01 A. M. Night | 12 35 " |
| | 2 49 A. M. | 3 24 P. M. |
| | 9 07 A. M. | 9 42 A. M. |
| Local Freight | 11 55 A. M. | 12 30 " |

C. L. & W. R. R.
New standard, 90th Meridian time.

| Going North. | | Going South. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 | 7:00 a. m. | No. 1 | 9:55 a. m |
| 4 | 3:7 pm | 3 | 7:10 p. m |
| 6 | 7: 0 " | 5 | 6.00 a. m |
| 25 | 12 0 a. m. | 17 | 11: 0 a. m |

W. & L. E. R. R.

| Going South. | | Going North. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 5 | 12:30 p. m. | No. 4 | 8:20 a. m |
| 7 | 5:40 a. m. | 6 | 12:3 p. m |
| 9 | 6:40 p. m. | 8 | 8:35 p. m. |


WM. M'CLYMONDS G. ALBRIGHT

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PARK HOTEL BLOCK,

MASSILLON, O.,

Dealers in Promissory Notes, Manufacturers Scrip and Exchange.

Collections made in all the towns and cities of the United States.

**Real Estate!**

**James R Dunn,**

—Administrator of the—

**Estate of Kent Jarvis,**

—AND—

**Dealer in Real Estate.**

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

**Fine Business Property,**

**Well located Residence Property,**

**And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.**

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms.

**Will Build Houses**

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

**OPERA HOUSE**

**Cigar Store,**

**J. J. BERNARD, Prop'r.**

Come and see me for

**Fine Cigars and Tobaccos.**

Don't forget the place,

**OPERA HOUE BLOCK,**

MASSILLON, OHIO.


*DIRECTORY.*

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—S. C. Bowman.
Clerk—Jos. R. White.
Solicitor—E. G. Willison.
Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward, George Snyder, Peter Sailer; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Wm. Overton; 3d Ward, H. A. Williams, Robert Reay; 4th Ward, Geo. Rink, George Bullach.
Board of Education—S. A. Conrad, J. G. Warwick, W. B. Hamberger, Dr. T. C. Miller, W. H. Justus and Henry Huber.

TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—C. N. Oberlin, Andrew Smith and Abel James.
Clerk—Louis A. Koons.
Treasurer—Martin Schafer.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, Josiah Frantz and R. H. Folger.

**SOCIETIES.**

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hall, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'y.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hall, first Tuesday of each month. Z. T. Baltzly, Sec'y.

Massillon Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in Masonic Hall, second Thursday of each month. John A. Shoemaker, Recorder

ODD FELLOWS.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y.

Massillon Lodge, No. 481, (German) meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner of Main and Erie streets. John Kopp, Sec'y.

Eureka Encampment, No. 21, meets first and third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Perry Lodge, No. 87, meets every Thursday evening in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening, in hall over Union National Bank.

G. A. R.

Hart Post No. 134 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month.
Henry Huber, Adj't.

S. OF V.

Daniel Ritter Camp No. 21 meet every first and third Friday of each month in K. P. hall
Chas. G. King, Orderly Serg't.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Perry Grange No. 604, meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street Mrs S. O. Eggert, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Massillon Council of the National Union meets on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall. C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Hill street, between Plumb & North. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ a. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev J. E. Mann, Pastor.

## Massillon Independent.

C. E. TAYLOR, - - PROPRIETOR

# VERY LATEST.

**The Trouble in the Ohio Senate Causes Many Wild Rumors and Vague Reports.**

**Five Aged and Insane Inmates of the Jackson, Mich., Poor House Meet a Horrible Death.**

PAUPERS DIE BY FIRE.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 25.—The County house burned yesterday morning at 12:30 o'clock. Of forty inmates all escaped but five, who perished in the flames. The remains of the black bodies were dug from the ruins and brought to the city. The people who perished were three women and two men, named Dolly Martin, aged sixty years, insane, an inmate for twelve years; Kate Avery, seventy, insane, inmate for ten years; Jane Akins, seventy, insane, an inmate ten years; Zana Bowron, ninety-two, deaf, and Charles Elliott, seventy-two, blind. The County Building is four miles from the city. It was a new building and cost $12,000. It was insured for $9,000. The fire caught in the inmates' kitchen, and no one knows how. The whole interior was destroyed. All the inmates lost their clothing and fled into the snow naked, with the thermometer ten below zero. Thirty paupers were brought to this city and housed. Some will die from exposure. John Doherty, the hired man, brought three insane persons down the fire escape in his arms, and saved their lives. An imbecile boy, nineteen years old, was found in bed with fire falling on his back, and was rescued by means of the fire escape. Only two men besides the inmates were about the place when the fire occurred, and they rescued the inmates before help arrived. The County House is in a lonely place in the country. There should have been a night watchman to prevent such a calamity. William Mills, an inmate, was the first man to issue Sanders' spelling book, and was worth at one time a quarter of a million dollars.

THE OHIO MUDDLE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 25.—The republican members of the Ohio senate met at 10 o'clock this morning and waited until 4 o'clock for the democratic members. In the flood of motions and appeals which surged in the democrats carried an adjournment because they could not get a hearing for their caucus resolution. The lieutenant governor tore up the roll call, and the republican minority voted on the rules and declared them adopted. The republicans adjourned to Tuesday morning and the democrats to 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The prospects that an armistice might be agreed upon between the opposing factions in the Senate faded away with the advent of dusk yesterday and the Democrats hoisted up a "no-surrender" flag, while the word went out along the Republican lines that hereafter all the arts of parliamentary war will be invoked, and that no quarter will be given or taken. The seventeen Republicans met in the Senate Chamber in the morning, approved the journal as prepared by the secretary pro tem, adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, and immediately went into caucus. Thereupon they adopted a resolution sustaining the various positions taken by Presiding Officer Kennedy, and prescribing a plan of action for to-day. Each Senator was required to assent to a strict injunction of secrecy but it is learned that the programme provides that, upon the full Senate being called to order, the Chair will rule that the journal had been read and approved at the morning session, and that no motion that does not relate to the Hamilton County contests can or will be entertained. This, of course, will precipitate another scene of disorder. As for the feeling in the caucus, it is best expressed in the language of Senator Ford, who said: "We have decided that hence on we will hit straight out from the shoulder. We will consider no compromise; show no mercy; grant no quarter. We are in for the fight, no matter what shape or form hostilities may assume. We want the order of the day and we will have it or nothing."

The Democratic caucus occupied more time than did that of their opponents. In fact, formally and informally, it ran well into a half dozen hours. George L. Converse and Follett were there to advise and counsel just as ex-Governor Noyes had performed a similar service for the Republicans. The formal session was largely taken up with a free-for-all debate, which evidenced so unanimous an opposition to anything approaching a compromise that it was not considered worth while to clinch it with a formal resolution. An adjournment was then taken, and in the formal session which to lower one fact was developed that many Senators favor the following policy, viz: To quit the Senate Chamber immediately upon the first obnoxious ruling of the Chair, taking with them the Clerk, Sergeant-at-arms, and other officials, and to resume session in a hall hired for that purpose. This would compel State Auditor Kiesewetter in allowing claims to recognize one or the other of the Senate wings as the true and only Senate. The wing denied funds, which—the Auditor being a Democrat—would probably be the Republican wing, would thus be forced by a writ of mandamus to go to the Supreme Court for a judicial decision on some of the rulings of Lieutenant Governor Kennedy, and the decision would necessarily determine which of the two is the "rump Senate."

JOAQUIN WRITES TO MAUD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Joaquin Miller, Maud Gonne Mc Mick's stepmother, called on her Monday afternoon and handed her a letter from the poet. Mr. Miller wrote: "I do not want to frighten you, but you are liable to be arrested and sent to state's prison for bigamy. I must see on for Mexico to do newspaper work. Come right along. Every moment of your present life, the press or any one else can tell you, is a terror. Do not imagine that any decent manager wants a girl who respects no better law or herself. Of course, under these laws you may get work, but it will not last, and, meanwhile, any one who wants, can call a policeman, who will send you to state prison. As for your companion * * * Love pardon I by is too good for him."

The young woman did not go. "For I knew I wouldn't go back to the cabin after the treatment I had received there," she said. Mr. Miller getting no answer to his letter left for the South yesterday morning. Miss Miller has received an invitation to lecture and another invitation to learn to be a type-writer.

AUDITOR BROWN REINSTATED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.—Auditor Brown was reinstated at 6 o'clock Saturday evening by Gov. Larabee, and began his duties Monday morning with Mr. Stewart as deputy, W. T. Hammond as insurance clerk, and B. F. Rahkopf as bookkeeper. The proceedings were as follows: On Gov. Larabee's inauguration Brown notified him that he was deprived of office illegally, and ask ng restoration. The governor took the case under his application. Brown's legal advisers have not been before him. The governor took the opinion of Att'y Gen. Baker, who holds that Sherman's appointment of Cattell in December last, to fill a vacancy was illegal. Gov. Sherman and Judge Wright were heard by the governor in opposition, but Larabee himself handed Brown the keys of the office. Cattell has filed a formal protest, but will hardly contest. The restoration would have occurred so earlier but for the fact that Brown's old bond could not be found. Brown made another, but the old one meantime turned up.

VICTORY FOR PROHIBITIONISTS.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Jan. 26.—Judge Love, in the United States Court, yesterday, remanded the saloon case to the state court. **The opinion held that as it was not claimed that the Iowa prohibitory law involved any question of the United States statutes the issue to be determined was whether it was a violation of the Federal Constitution and that such was not the case. This settles it that saloon men cannot get their cases into the Federal Court and that the state prohibitory law is valid as to them. Saloon men owning property prior to the adoption of this law, which was no more adapted to the sale of lawful commodities than to unlawful, are bound by it. Saloon-keepers will have to fight their battles in the state courts. Their decisions have heretofore fully sustained the law. Brewers will escape, as their cases will go the Federal courts.**

The fortifications board has estimated at $126,000,000 the cost of a good system of coast defenses.

The oath of office as chief secretary for Ireland has been administered to William Henry Smith.

The court of claims has awarded the Choctaw nation judgment against the United States for $386 6.65.

The people of Cloverdale, California, have warned all Chinese residents to leave within forty-eight hours.

The city of Petersburg, Virginia, has received from northern capitalists a proposition to purchase its waterworks.

Representative Joseph Rankin, of Manitowoc, Wis., died in Washington Sunday afternoon of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Slides of earth, trees, and snow on the Oregon railway are so extensive that three days' time will be required to clear the tracks.

August Liese, of Quincy, Illinois, the son of a well-known minister, has been sentenced to state prison for one year for grand larceny.

The state of Pennsylvania has eighteen schools for soldiers' orphans, on which $8,000,000 has been expended during the past twenty years.

A quadrilateral duel is reported from Manchester, Kentucky. The last survivor is mortally wounded. One bottle of whisky inspired the tragedy.

Fifteen large buildings have been completed at Leavenworth for the branch Soldiers' home, and two hundred veterans are being cared for.

The three Russians who stored dynamite within the limits of San Francisco have been sentenced to six months each in the house of correction.

The revival work so carefully carried on by Rev. Thomas Harrison at Springfield, Illinois, is about to be accelerated by the presence and labors of Rev. Sam Jones.

J. E. Chamberlain, formerly a well-known journalist of Chicago, has been appointed managing editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, Edwin M. Bacon having resigned.

The first game of the international billiard-match at New York, for $5,000 a side, between Vignaux and Schaefer, resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 600 to 274.

The relief committee at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, has received from the public at large the sum of $8,534 to aid twenty families left destitute by the coal-mine disaster.

The Mexican government is likely to propose to the United States the holding of a special money conference in relation to the legalized depreciation of the Mexican dollar.

J. B. Oliver, a commission merchant of Milwaukee, has suspended payment on liabilities estimated at $15,000 to $30,000. For two years he has been on the long side of wheat.

The superintendent of the Wisconsin Humane society is about to prosecute a rich farmer of Rubicon, named John Day, for sawing off the horns of twenty-five head of cattle.

The managers of three leading western railways agree that corn is being diverted from the Chicago market by the rigid inspection which prevails in contrast with that of other points.

The grand jury at Petersburg, Virginia, presented the officers of the Norfolk and Western road for running freight trains on Sunday, and the offenders have decided to stop the practice.

Under the conspiracy law of Michigan, a court at East Saginaw tried and acquitted T. B. Barry, a member of the legislature, of the charge of leading the strike in the Saginaw valley last summer.

The agricultural department of Illinois will report a deficit of five million bushels in the amount required for home consumption—a state of affairs not known to exist for a quarter of a century.

The governor of Louisiana has pardoned Rev. Ben. Jenkins, who murdered Rev. I. Lane Borden at Mansfield, because a woman to whom Jenkins was engaged stated that Borden had seduced her.

The colored barber of Painesville, Ohio, who recently wedded a white girl in Cleveland, finds that she has gone home to her mother, and he asks for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that she is detained.

In the British house of commons, Tuesday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave notice that the government will on Thursday introduce a bill to suppress the Irish National league and protect life and property in Ireland.

Mary Flaherty, of Strasburg, Indiana, the only attendant of an invalid father, was married on Sunday, against his wish. The bridal party returned home from church to find that the old man had expired from heart disease.

Milton Weston surrendered himself on Tuesday to the criminal court at Pittsburg, and was taken to the penitentiary on a five-year sentence. An appeal to the board of pardons will be made by Charles H. Reed, his counsel.

The workingmen of New York propose to ask special legislation at Albany, especially the passage of an arbitration law. The commissioner of labor statistics has formally pronounced boycotting better than striking.

The grand jury at Worcester, Massachusetts, has found indictments against William H. McNeil, the absconding president of the Lancaster National bank, and two other persons for the larceny of property valued at $170,000.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, in a public address at Lockhaven on the evils of railroad discrimination, alluded to the Standard oil monopoly as having disbanded legislatures, mocked the law, and corrupted the avenues of justice.

The widow and sister of Colonel A. D. Nelson are about to engage in a struggle for real estate in St. Paul and Minneapolis worth $150,000. By one will made last month the sister was given a half interest, but by the latest will she was left nothing.

Henry L. Wilkins, who acquired a fortune in Omaha, recently went to Boston with a bride to sail for Europe. He created a decided sensation in a hotel during an insane attack, and was quieted by the famous Rev. Mr. Downs. His death followed Sunday.

A policeman at Monmouth, Illinois, during Sunday night found a widow and a boarder occupying the same room. The county clerk was aroused from sleep to issue a marriage license and the offenders were united at 7 o'clock on Monday morning.

Federal officials at Salt Lake arrested N. V. Jones and F. Treseder, who were held to answer the charge of attempted bribery. They offered a deputy marshal $100 per month to inform them whenever process was to be issued for the arrest of Mormons.

Three corpses have been taken from the mine at Newburg, West Virginia. One woman has lost her reason on account of the death of her husband and four relatives. Every train carries to the town hundreds of strangers. There are forty bodies yet to be recovered.

Turkey, in a circular to the powers, complains that her treasury will soon be emptied by the expense of maintaining a huge army on a war footing. The Greek fleet has sailed for Piraus to avoid being blockaded by the British. Greece has positively refused to disarm.

A bank forger using the name of J. F. Hale was captured in Chicago Thursday. In his valise were found drafts on sixty-five different banks, printed on special paper. He proved to be Robert Bowman, who has served two terms in the Clinton prison of New York.

The national board of trade adopted resolutions urging legislation to prevent the undervaluation of merchandise and to define the harbor limits of navigable water-courses; recommending the adoption of the central system and the passage of the bill to regulate commerce.

Turkey proposes that the cost of English occupation in Egypt be reduced by the gradual withdrawal of troops; that the Turks garrison the country; that the Egyptian troops become part of the Ottoman army, and that a date be fixed by England for the evacuation of Egypt.

One-third of the coke ovens in the Connellsville region of Pennsylvania are idle. Three hundred strikers Tuesday marched to the Alice mine, blew up the tipple with dynamite, and threatened the life of the superintendent. A force of twenty-two policemen has been sent from Pittsburg to Mount Pleasant.

There are two hundred liquor saloons openly doing business in Leavenworth, but the prohibitory law is said to be quite well enforced at all other points in Kansas. The attorney general has cited County Attorney Wheat, of Leavenworth, to answer the charge of refusing to prosecute violators of the temperance law.

Colonel Knight, of Wisconsin, a prominent democratic politician, states that a combination to drive Postmaster General Vilas from the cabinet has been formed by the owners of the Central, Southern, and Union Pacific roads, the Bell Telephone and Western Union Telegraph companies, the Pacific Mail Steamship company, and the New York *Tribune*, all of which are controlled by substantially the same persons.

Five powers of Europe have joined England in warning Greece to not make war on Turkey. The ambassadors at Athens will urge the reduction of the Greek army and navy to a peace footing. The British squadron has orders to assist in defending the Turkish coast against the Greek fleet. Five battalions of Turkish troops have left Salonica for the Greek frontier. Greece has given England notice that she will maintain her claim to Thessaly and Epirus, no matter what the cost. Germany has ordered the ironclad Prinz Frederick Karl to sail for Piraeus.

Queen Victoria rode from Buckingham palace to the house of lords Thursday in an open carriage drawn by eight horses, escorted by cavalry. Her speech states that she sought to aid in bringing the inhabitants of Eastern Roumelia under the rule of the prince of Bulgaria, and that Burmah has been permanently incorporated with the British empire as the most certain method of insuring peace. The practice of organized intimidation continues in Ireland, and she recommends that the government be invested with all necessary power to cope with the growing evil.

WASHINGTON.

SENATOR PLATT has mailed to the chairman of the Ohio assembly committee appointed to investigate charges of bribery in electing him the following letter:

"SIR: As one branch of the general assembly has appointed a special committee, of which you are the chairman, to investigate the conduct of the democratic caucus which, in January, 1884, nominated a candidate for United States senator, and as the matter has been referred to the public for respectability and upheld in charge of intelligent and honorable gentlemen, proposes to give it appropriate attention. For my self I beg to be most thoroughly and searchingly. My private correspondence and books of accounts will be cheerfully submitted to your inspection at your desk en. I only insist, in case any testimony is given which in the slightest degree implicates me, I may be afforded an opportunity of appearing before the committee."

SWEEPING FOR FUTURE MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.—Judge Parson, of Texas, says that the house committee on public lands, of which he is a member, has now under consideration bills to forfeit all land grants that were not actually earned by railroads to which they were given by congress within the time specified in the law. These bills contemplate the restoration of about 100,000,000 acres of land to the public domain, a considerable part of which has been sold by the railroad companies and is now in the hands of innocent settlers. They include nearly the entire grant of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad and all the northern Pacific lands that lie west of the Missouri river, as well as millions of acres in other states and territories along the lines of road which were not constructed until after the expiration of the term of the grant. Some of these lands are in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and other thickly populated states. The disposition of the committee is for a forfeiture of everything. Judge Parson says, however, that congress will pass no sweeping measures. All unearned lands will be forfeited, he thinks, but congress will confirm the title to all lands covered by grants lying along the lines of roads that have been actually constructed in good faith, regardless of the date at which that construction was completed. If this policy prevails all the Northern Pacific grant will be confirmed except a few million acres on the Pacific coast but all of the Atlantic and Pacific grant lying east of Albuquerque, New Mexico, will be forfeited.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**Senate.**

JAN. 22.—The senate passed a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to forward all papers relating to the contract to put an addition of story on the postoffice at Peoria, Illinois, including a protest against the work being performed by convict labor. Mr. Morrill, in discussing the silver issue, stated that no man proposed to demonetize the white metal; but the public seemed to forget that out of a coinage of 215,000,000 silver dollars we had only poured 120,000,000 into circulation. He contended that the public faith was pledged to the payment of the bonds, both principal and interest, in gold, and that our credit would be dishonored by paying them off in silver worth 79 cents on the dollar; that a continuance of the coinage of silver meant the banishment of gold, a monetary crisis, and an indefinite issue of greenbacks or the revival of wildcat banks.

Mr. Beck said that to stop coining silver money in order to make silver money more valuable was like stopping the grinding of wheat into flour in order to make wheat more valuable. The purpose was to suspend it now and forever to resume coinage. He gave notice that in due time he would reply to Mr. Morrill's speech.

Mr. Beck said the people of the west had shown their confidence in silver. They had sent east 66,000,000 of gold dollars and took silver certificates for it, sustained by silver alone, until the treasury stopped it.

JAN. 21.—The Electoral Count bill came up in the Senate today. Mr. Sherman admitted that he never thought the Electoral Commission was constitutional, and finally offered an amendment striking from the clause allowing either House to exclude a vote and providing that in case of disagreement the question in dispute shall be submitted to a joint convention of both Houses, which joint convention "shall immediately without debate, upon the roll-call of the respective Houses, vote upon the question or questions upon which there has been such disagreement, and the decision of the majority of the members of the joint convention present shall be deemed final and conclusive, and the vote shall be counted accordingly and be announced by the President of the Senate; that while the two Houses shall be in meeting provided in this act the President of the Senate shall have power to preserve order, and no debate shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw and upon questions upon which the two Houses have actually disagreed."

Mr. Edmunds criticised the wisdom of the constitutional proposals of Mr. Sherman's amendment, which was an abandonment of those principles.

Mr. Evarts said he was glad to regard the amendment proposed by Mr. Sherman with favor as offering a common ground to the Senate to overcome the controversy of the House by the vote of a united body.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

JAN. 25.—In the senate the chair presented a letter from the secretary of the treasury stating that national banks hold $5,092,850 of the bonds called for payment next month, and a communication from the secretary of the interior asking for additional clerks for the commissioner of railroads. C. E. Waithall was sworn in as senator from Mississippi. Mr. Hoar reported a bill to provide for the settlement of the debt of the Pacific railroads. Messrs. Daws and Ingalls made some severe comments upon the misspelling of words in bills and resolutions received from the house, particularly as to a measure for the relief of the Northern Cheyenne Indians.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Electoral Count bill, and Mr. Morgan took the floor. He characterized Mr. Sherman's proposed amendment as entirely new. It would usurp, he said, into the hands of Congress a power that was not given to Congress by the Constitution, and a power the exercise of which, under the proposed amendment, would break down and destroy one of the electoral bodies provided by the Constitution. He could not see how the object to the Senate could be decreased by having the Senate and House voting in joint ballot with the 325 members of the House of Representatives. Could there be a more daring threat or greater danger to coerce lotta powers than the proposition brought forward by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) supported by the Senator from New York (Mr. Evarts) when they declared the right of Congress to create an electoral body with the people had never chosen it with reference to the choice of a President of the United States. The bill reported from the committee was worthy of the senate, and if he could it would pass. At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's remarks the Senate went into executive session.

JAN. 26.—The senate was devoted exclusively to tributes to the memory of Vice President Hendricks by Messrs. Voorhees, Hampton, Sherman, Simmons, Evarts, Ransom, Spooner, Vest, and Harrison.

Mr. Voorhees, in strong and graphic English, reviewed the life and public services of Mr. Hendricks. In dealing with Mr. Hendrick's political views Mr. Voorhees said it had been especially fair in his life, character a reproach against him that he was a partisan. If it was meant by that, the speaker said, he sincerely believed in the principles and purposes of the party to which [illegible] by all


[Continued on page 8.]



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# A PASSIVE CRIME.

BY THE DUCHESS.

(*Continued*)

CHAPTER V.

AFTER THE DANCE.

It is many hours later, and the dance is at its best and gayest. The sound of music and the delicate perfume of dying flowers are in the air.

The rooms are filled with all that London can afford of its brightest, and highest, and best; and pretty women in toilets almost as desirable as themselves are smiling and waving their fans, and doing all the damage that soft eyes and softer speech are supposed to do.

It is the third waltz, and the band is playing "Mon Reve." In Dick Penruddock's opinion it is the waltz of the evening, as his arm is round Maud Neville, and her perfect head is very near his own.

He is as happy as a man can be who holds all he deems most precious for one moment to his heart, knowing that the next might separate them forever.

Presently they pause to rest, and find themselves near the door of a conservatory.

"Are you tired?" asks he, seeing she sighs, and raises one hand in a half-wearied fashion to smooth back some loose hairs that have wandered across her forehead. "Come in here, and sit down for a little while."

He tightens his arm on the hand resting upon it, and moves toward the cool retreat before them.

"If you wish it," replies she, uncertainly, and with some slight hesitation in her manner.

Yet she goes with him into the dimly lighted conservatory, where a little fountain is plashing, sending forth a cold, sweet music of its own, and where green leaves are glistening calmly beneath the beams of the subdued lamps.

The time—the hour the very drip, drip of the fountain—all bespeak loneliness; and to feel one's self alone with a beloved object, as a rule, kills wisdom.

Penruddock, who all day long has been enduring suspense, and an uncertainty that borders on hope, suddenly loses his head. Laying his hand on Maud's, he bends down to her, and whispers something in a soft, impassioned voice.

The girl appears neither startled nor surprised, and when she speaks, her tone, though perhaps a shade slower than usual, is firmer than ever.

Only she changes color, and grows pale until her very lips are bloodless.

"You speak without thought or reflection," she says, gently. "You have considered nothing. No, no; do not interrupt me! I am sorry this has occurred; but there is no reason why we should not forget what you have just said, and be good friends as we were before."

"There *is* a reason, and a strong one," returns he, very quietly now; "and as to our being mere friends, that is quite out of the question. Do you imagine me an impulsive boy to say a thing one moment and regret it the next? I have dared to say to-night what I have wanted to say for many days. And I must have my answer now."

"And my birth—have you forgotten that?" demanded she, looking at him fixedly.

"I have forgotten nothing. But to me it makes no difference. Princess or peasant, how can it matter? I love you, Darlang," said the young man, very earnestly, taking both her hands, and holding them closely, "I implore you to believe in my love! Take time for reflection, consider well. I entreat you to give me no hurried answer."

"I do not hurry," returns she, in a strange tone; "I will not even argue with you. Let us say no more about it; and please let my hands go, Mr. Penruddock. I can not marry you—indeed, I can not."

"But why?—at least, tell me that," demands he, desperately, refusing to release her hands. "Maud, answer me! Do you—is it true that you love another better, and that is why you can not care for me?"

"Not that is untrue," replies she with quick pain in voice and eyes. "I love no one better than you; which means, of course," hurriedly, and with a sad little shivering fourth, "that I love *no one*. You will understand me?"

"Only too well," returns he sadly. He lifts her hands, and kisses them separately, in a forlorn, lingering fashion. "And yet there's some talk of Stretton," he says, miserably, his face haggard and unhappy.

"That report is false," she says, slowly.

Then, after a faint hesitation, she raises her head and regards him with earnest attention.

Her eyes are full of unshed tears, and her voice, soft and low, as it always is, trembles a little as she speaks.

"Believe nothing you hear," she says, impassively; "only this—that I shall *never* marry."

Rising, and turning abruptly from him, she moves toward the ball-room, and, standing in the door-way, gazes, without seeing anything, at the swaying crowd before her.

Presently she becomes conscious that two dark eyes are fixed upon her; she turns restlessly, and Captain Saumarez stands at her side.

"Not dancing, Miss Neville?" begins he, lightly. "And all alone, too!" Then, with a change of manner, and throwing some concern into his tone, he says, quietly, "You look overtired. May I take you out of this to one of the smaller rooms beyond, or in here?" pointing to the conservatory she had just quitted.

"Oh, no; not in there!" exclaims she, with some distress. "But I shall be glad to get away for a little while."

Taking his arm, she makes her way slowly through the dancers and the lingerers at the door-way, and presently sinks, with a sigh of relief, into a low chair, in a small room that opens off an ante-chamber.

The music seems so very far away that the noise and confusion could almost be forgotten. Oh, that she could now get rid of her companion, and find herself, if only for one short half hour, alone!

"Something has annoyed you. Can I help you in any way?" says Saumarez, in his gentlest manner.

"You are very good. No; it is nothing. I am only slightly fatigued," returns she, listlessly.

"May I get you something? A glass of wine—some iced water?"

"Thank you—nothing."

Her evident determination not to be friendly, her extreme coldness of voice and gesture, pique him beyond endurance. What has he done to her that this proud girl should treat him with such open disdain?

"I saw you go into that conservatory about ten minutes ago," he says, after a slight pause, some reckless desire to rouse her from her apathy, and bring [illegible] common love, into [illegible] show him, incensing him to this speech. "You seemed greatly disturbed when you came out again. Was that boy rude to you?"

He has certainly gained his point. Miss Neville's blue eyes literally flash with anger.

"That boy?" repeats she, in an impassible tone.

"I am speaking of Penruddock," returns he, with cool persistence. "Was he rude?"

"I hardly know how to answer such a question," says Miss Neville, frigidly. "I never knew until now—to-night—that any man could be rude to me."

"Ah! then I am to understand he did offend?" says Saumarez, insolently, his evil genius at his elbow.

"I was not alluding to Mr. Penruddock—he is incapable of any act of ill-breeding; I was alluding to you!" says Maud, in a clear tone, rising as she delivers this retort.

She would have swept by him and left the room, but with a sudden exclamation he seizes her hand, and detains her against her will.

"Stop!" cries he, with some passion. "I have something to say to you, that I have too long withheld, and that you shall hear now or never."

"Then it shall be never!" says the girl, quickly. "I decline to listen to anything you may have to say. Release me, sir; your very touch is hateful to me!"

"Ay, since Penruddock came upon the field. Do you think I am so blind that I can not see how he has gained favor where all others have been treated with studied coldness? Do you think I have not noticed how he—"

"I decline to discuss Mr. Penruddock with you," says Maud, throwing up her head with a gesture full of graceful dignity that might have adorned a queen.

"Is he so precious in your sight?" says Saumarez, with a sneer. "And is this new lover prepared to overlook the fact of your humble birth?"

"Take care, sir; do not go too far!" says Maud, her voice vibrating with indignation.

"I don't care how far I go now," declares he, all the evil blood in his heart surging upward to the surface. "I love you, too! Yes; you *shall* listen to me, though it be for the last time!" tightening his fingers on her wrist. "I love you, as that boy can *never* love you—with all the strength of a man's deepest devotion!"

"Hush! *your* mention of love is but an insult!" says she, in a withering tone.

"My voice is not so silken as his, no doubt," replies he, driven to madness by her loathing. "Nor do soft words trip so readily from my tongue. But will his love stand the test of time? Will he never regret that he has married one who is—"

He pauses.

"Lowly born."

She supplies the words; speaking them bravely, and not flinching from the stroke.

"Ay, and *basely!*" says he, between his teeth.

It is a lie, and he knows it. But at this moment he would have uttered any false thing to lower the pride of the woman whom—strange paradox—he loves, yet hates!

A terrible change passes over Miss Neville's countenance as the words cross his lips.

"No, no; it is not true!" she cries, all her courage forsaking her. "I will not believe it! What can *you* know more than all the others? Ah! is it for this reason I have dreaded you? Have pity, and recall your words!"

"I do not speak without authority," replies he, quickly, stung again by her admission that she dreads him. "I know all about your birth."—there is an air of undoubted truth about these words that strikes cold to her heart—"and I tell you again, that you are not only humbly but basely born!"

She shudders violently.

A low cry escapes her, and with the hand that still remains free she covers her face.

At this instant Penruddock, followed by Mr. Wilding (with whom he is earnestly conversing), enters the room. He is unfortunately in time to hear Miss Neville's agonized cry, and to hear Saumarez's last words.

Going up to the latter, he pushes him backward, releasing Maud from his grasp.

"Who has dared to apply such words as 'basely born' to Miss Neville?" he asks, in fiery tones.

"I have said so, and say it again!" says Saumarez, with his usual evil sneer.

"You are a coward!" says Penruddock, losing all command of his temper; and, raising his gloved hand, he strikes him across the face.

There is a second's awful silence: then Saumarez—who has instinctively raised his hand to his cheek, on which a pink line may be traced—says, quietly, turning to Penruddock, "When and where?"

"The sooner the better," says Dick, still white and wild with fury.

Maud, who had shrunk aside, and who is now standing close to Mr. Wilding, says to him, in a nervous whisper, so low as to be almost unintelligible, "What does it all mean?"

"Fighting, I think," says Mr. Wilding, who is a plain-spoken man at times, and given to electrify the judges in court on certain occasions. "They are arranging a duel, unless I am greatly mistaken."

"But it must be prevented!" says Maud, wildly. "Something must be done!"

Going up to Penruddock, she lays her hand upon his arm. "Let me speak, Dick!" she says, in trembling accents.

The word—his Christian name—has unconsciously escaped her; but he has heard it, and proudly, gladly, takes the little hand upon his arm between both his own, as though this unexpected mention of his name had made her his—had been an informal confession of her love.

"There is no need that you should quarrel," she goes on, with lowered eyes and pallid lips. "He is right: he has but spoken the truth. I *am* lowly born, as all the world knows; though, sir," confronting Saumarez, and gazing full at him with terrible grief and reproach in her glance, "it has yet to be proved how you came to use that word 'basely.'"

"My conduct to you has been unpardonable, madam," says Saumarez, bowing and drawing back, with set lips and a stern expression. "I ask your forgiveness. To your friend, Mr. Penruddock, I shall give every satisfaction necessary—the very *strongest* satisfaction!" concludes he, with a grim smile; after which he bows again, and withdraws.

Miss Neville bursts into tears, and sobs bitterly for a few minutes. Penruddock, with his arm round her, supports her head against his breast for some time unrebuked. Presently, however, she checks her emotion, and drawing away from him wipes the tears from her eyes, sighing heavily.

"You have got your work cut out for you, you know," suggests Mr. Wilding, in a low tone to Dick, who had forgotten everything but Maud's grief.

"I am quite aware of that," mutters Dick. "If you are going to cross to the other side, you will have but very little time to arrange matters before starting."

"There is little to arrange," says Penruddock, absently. "My Cousin George falls in for everything if I come to grief in the encounter."

Then he goes up to Maud, who is still silently crying, and takes her hand again.

"Tell me the truth now," he says. "At this last moment it would be a solace, a comfort to me. That time—a few minutes since, when you called me 'Dick'—your tone, your whole manner thrilled me: it almost caused me to believe that I was not quite indifferent to you. Was that presumption, madness, on my part? Speak, darling!"

He bends his head, and she whispers something in a voice half-broken.

It must have been some word of encouragement, as Penruddock's visage brightens, and his whole manner changes.

"And if I return?" he begins eagerly.

But she interrupts him.

"Oh, you must—you *will* return!" she says, piteously.

"If I do, you will marry me?"

She shakes her head.

Even at this solemn moment her great resolve is not to be broken.

"My dear Penruddock, this is out of all bearing," says Mr. Wilding, who has been engaged in an engrossing examination of a bit of old Chelsea, but now feels it his duty to come to the rescue and deliver Miss Neville from her embarrassment. "Let us discuss what you have got to do."

"That is simple," says Penruddock, with a frown. "If luck stands to me, I shall shoot him through the heart."

"No, no!" says Maud faintly, putting up her hand in quick protest. "To kill him, that would be murder! Do not have his death upon your conscience."

"Would you shrink from me because of that?" asks he wistfully.

"It would be so terrible," she falters.

"Yet, remember, it would be in your cause."

"For that very reason"—earnestly—"I should feel it all the more. And later on, when you had grown cool, it would be to yourself an everlasting regret, and I should be the author of it. Oh, let him live!"

"Well, I dare say I shall," says Penruddock in a curious tone: "for this reason—that I suppose he will kill me."

"He splits hairs and sixpenny-bits, and all sorts of thin things, at any number of paces that you like to name," said Mr. Wilding, pleasantly.

Miss Neville shudders, and turns a shade paler even than she has been through all.

"After all, there is not so much in life that one should regret it to any intense degree," says Dick, who takes it rather badly that she objects to his killing Saumarez.

"My dear boy, there you err," says Wilding, briskly. "There is a great deal in life, if you go the proper way to find it, and if you don't expect too much; that is the great secret. Life is a first-class thing in my opinion—nothing like it. I never, you know, fight duels myself—nothing would induce me; but if you *must*, my dear Penruddock, aim low, and cover him well with your eye. I'll see you through it, and stick to you, my dear boy, whatever happens."

"Thanks, old man: I knew quite well that you would not desert me," says Dick gratefully.

"Can nothing be done?" says Maud, clasping her hands. "Oh, Mr. Wilding, do try; surely something may be effected if you will only try!"

"Of course I shall try," says Wilding promptly. "I'll stand to him all through—I have promised that. By Jove! I wouldn't advise that fellow to do anything unfair when I am on the field! And if"—impressively—"anything unfortunate should occur, I'll—"

"Oh, Mr. Wilding, how I hate you!" interrupts Miss Neville, with a sudden burst of wrathful tears. "If no one else will help me," cries she going hurriedly toward the door, "I shall try, at least, what a weak woman can do!"

She opens the door, closes it behind her firmly, and runs upstairs to her own apartments.

CHAPTER VI

AN ENTREATY.

It is an hour later; and in his library Gilbert Saumarez is sitting with folded arms, on which his face lies hidden.

The table is strewn with papers.

A crumpled, fatted flower and a little, six-buttoned black-kid glove are on the desk close beside him: how procured, he alone knows.

Certainly, they were never given to him by their rightful owner.

The lamps are lowered, until a half-gloom, that is almost darkness, envelops the apartment.

Ghastly shadows creep here and there, unchecked, unnoticed by the man who sits so silently in the arm-chair beneath the center lamp.

He is lost in thought, in vain regrets, that belong to the present and the near past, but have no connection with the morrow, that may bring death in its train.

But not to him.

No fear of being "done to death" in open fight need harass him.

He is too expert a shot, has too often cooled his reputation as a skilled duelist, to feel nervous at the prospect of an encounter with an amateur—a raw schoolboy in the art of dueling, as he rightly terms Penruddock.

He has killed his man before this: and having made up his mind to [illegible] rival as he would a [illegible] shoot this presumptuous [illegible] the subject from his thoughts, has dismissed it.

Other considerations [illegible] crowd upon his now [illegible] absorbed is he in [illegible] sweet and bitter; and so he does not [illegible] backward musings, that sound of the [illegible] door open, nor the [illegible] light feet that advance across the floor, until the owner of them is almost at his [illegible].

He raises his head then, and looking up, springs to his feet with an exclamation that is caused by a surprise which for the moment completely overpowers him.

It is Maud Neville who stands before him, pale as "the snowy lily pressed with heavy rain."

Her eyes are large, half frightened, and full of grief. Beneath them dark circles show themselves. No faintest ting of color adorns her cheeks. Her hair, under her swans'-down hood, has loosened, and strays across her low, smooth forehead at its own good will.

She is pale, nervous, thoroughly unhinged, yet never perhaps has she looked so lovely.

To Gilbert Saumarez, gazing at her, some old lines occur that seem to apply to her as to none other—

"To see her is to love her,
And love but her forever,
For nature made her what she is,
And ne'er made sic anither!"

"You here, and alone!" he stammers, moving from her rather than toward her.

"Yes, here," returns she, in a low tone, tremulous with emotion. "Esther waits for me outside. I have so far forgotten my own dignity and self-respect as to come here to you at midnight, compelled by a sudden necessity. The more reason, sir," with an upward glance of mingled entreaty and pride, "that you should respect both!"

"Speak!" returns he, coldly.

She throws back her hood and cloak as though half stifled, and stands before him in all the bravery of her satin ball-dress, on which pearls gleam with a soft, subdued light.

"I have come to ask you to forego this duel—to give it up," she says, faintly, discouraged by this manner, yet not wholly dismayed. "I entreat you to hear me, to listen to what I have to say, not to turn a deaf ear to my prayer."

"Yet to my prayer not an hour since you were deaf," retorts he, quietly.

She is silent.

"You would ask me to spare your lover—that boy, Penruddock," says he, with a mocking smile, "and so proclaim myself a coward, as he called me? Impossible! Why, he struck me across the face with his open hand—here!"

He raises his hand to the cheek that still bears the mark of the blow, but was paled as the remembrance of the deadly insult returns to him.

His eyes blaze with wrath. Involuntarily he clinches his hand. To the girl watching him there seems indeed but small hope of mercy.

She draws nearer, and by a sudden impulse lays her hand upon his.

"At least, do not kill him!" she says, despair in her tone, an awful look in her great gleaming eyes. "Do not murder him! He is young, and youth is precious. You will have mercy on him, will you not?"

Overcome by fear, and utterly unnerved, she sinks at his feet and gazes up at him, speechless, but still with imploring look and gesture.

There is a childish grief and anxiety in her lovely face that touches the world-worn and almost utterly callous heart of the man before her.

"How you must love him," he says, bitterly, almost scornfully, "to bring yourself to do what you have done to-night! That you—you proud child—should come here where no woman could be seen without injury to herself, convinces me of— But, no!" He interrupts himself, and his voice grows suddenly tender. "I will take care that no evil shall be spoken of you; you need not be afraid of that?"

He looks and raises her gently from the ground.

"You will promise me," she entreats, in a whisper, "to spare him? I know how skillful you are—what an easy matter it would be to you to place a bullet in his heart. But you will spare him? And who can say but this one deed of mercy may save your soul at last?"

"My soul!" says he, with a haunting laugh. "And supposing that at your earnest instigation I do consent to spare your lover—what then, I pray?"

"I have no lover," says the girl, simply. "I never shall have one. You should know that—you, who told me in plain language not an hour since of my low birth and breeding."

"Pardon me," says he, lowering his eyes, shame covering his brow with crimson. "If I could recall that last hour I would. I lied when I spoke of disgrace."

"You do not deceive me now—you tell me truth?" asks she, with agitation. "Yet you said that you knew of my birth—that I was base-born."

"This is no time for such discussion," says he evasively; "but if ever you want a witness to prove your birth, send for me. And now, am I forgiven my offense?"

"I have forgotten everything," says she, eagerly, "only this—that I want your promise. Swear to me Dick Penruddock's death will not lie at your door?"

"And if I give this promise—if I tell you I shall fire over his head instead of straight into the center of his heart, what shall be my reward?"

"Name it," says she, thoughtlessly.

"It is a simple request. I ask but one kiss, and my oath shall be given."

She starts, and shrinks from him perceptibly.

"You are no man to ask me that!" she says, white to the lips again, and with her small hands tightly clinched.

"Yet that is my bargain—the only one I will make!" returns he, doggedly.

Within her breast fierce battle reigns. All a woman's modesty fights with love's self-sacrifice.

The struggle is severe, but lasts not very long. Love conquers.

"For his sake!" she murmurs, brokenly.

And then she goes up to Saumarez, and stands before him, her face like marble.

"You shall have your reward!" she says, faintly.

He lays both his hands upon her shoulders, and regards her earnestly.

Then he pushes her somewhat roughly from him, and laugh: aloud—a very unpleasant laugh, and one by no means good to hear.

"Look here," he says: "I can be generous, too! Keep your kisses!—keep" (bitterly) "your lips unsullied for him! And keep my promise, too; I give it freely, without reward, just for love of you! Perhaps in the future you will confess that I loved you at least as well as *he* does, or any man could. Do I not prove it? For *your* sake—to please *you*—I spare the life of the only man whom I envy, and when I could shoot him as easily as I could a dog!"

"You are generous, indeed!" she says, below her breath. "I can not thank you as—"

"I want no thanks!" he says, shortly. "This is our last meeting—unless," with meaning in his tone, "you *want* me, you shall never be cursed by the sight of me again. This country has grown hateful to me. And your fair face has been my ruin—not that *that* counts nowadays; a life or less is of little moment. Nay," more effort, "I do not blame you. It was not your fault. And now good-bye. You must not stay longer. At least, before parting, you will give me your hand in token of old friendship?"

"Good-bye," she says.

"Nay, it is not only the farewell!" corrects he, "it is an eternal one."

She gives him her hand, and, taking it, he holds it closely for a moment only, letting it go almost immediately.

Then, drawing the hood once more over her head, she moves to the door.

But at that instant, even as her hand is on the lock, he follows her, and, falling at her feet, catches and presses a fold of her dress passionately to his lips.

It is a [illegible] over then, and, rising, he turns aside; and covers his face with his hands.

A moment later, he finds himself alone.

[To be continued.]

### He Got His Case.

A good story is told of a celebrated lawyer of Massachusetts. He had a client who had patented a process for preserving meats, and another party living outside the state had commenced suit for infringement. All the courts had decided against the lawyer except the supreme court of the United States, and before the case reached that court the lawyer was searching to find somebody who had used the process before, and after much time and money had been spent in traveling around the country they found a man in Philadelphia who, it was said, had a process of similar nature. The attorney was not long in reaching that city and finding his man, who proved to be an undertaker and a German. The interview took place just after the German had had his dinner. He was asked if he preserved the bodies in his business, and making a favorable reply, was asked what he used and how he applied it. The sexton slowly described the articles from which the preserving material was made and carefully explained its application. The lawyer was delighted, but did not dare to show it, for he knew he had found the very thing for which he had been searching for years. He asked of the undertaker the privilege of witnessing the operation, but was told that strangers never came there.

The lawyer determined to see the thing through, if he possibly could. The undertaker said that he did not want anybody loafing around at such a time. This gave the undertaker an opportunity to offer his services as "helper," whereupon the man of bodies said if he wanted to "help around," when he was doing the job, he could come. This was more than satisfactory, and the lawyer made arrangements with the undertaker to send word to his hotel when he had a subject. Back to the hotel the man of law went, and quickly got together some old clothing, for he expected he would be called at any moment. Early the next morning the message came, and the searcher after knowledge repaired to the place of the dead. The body was placed in position, and the attorney, acting the part of the "boy," brought water and sponges, and with his own hands mixed the chemicals, at the direction of the undertaker, and applied them to the body. The body was very hot and he watched the body until it was ready to be dropped into the grave, when he was ready to leave the old undertaker and give him a chance to hire another boy.

When the case was called in the supreme court, it was but a short time after his experience at the undertaker's in Philadelphia, and when he argued his case he showed a wonderful familiarity with the subject, and as it was shown conclusively that the process had been in use years before the plaintiff had secured his patent the lawyer got his case. It was some years before the facts came out, and it is a question now if the other side in the case has found out how its opponent got posted on preserving bodies.—*Boston Herald.*

Birds are said to leave the vicinity where cholera prevails.

## OLD SETH KINMAN.

**The Famous Hunter Tells Some Interesting Stories—His Trip to Washington.**

A goodly company was gathered about old Seth Kinman, the famous California hunter, in the comfortable reading-room of the International hotel last evening, says the *Alta California*. Seth was in the best of story-telling moods, and perhaps many present enjoyed the entertainment more than the hero of the moment, who, as he recalled the ancient incidents, appeared to bask in the genial rays of the long ago, when his eye was keener, his step firmer, and his hair a little darker than to-day. Old Seth was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 29, 1815, consequently he is now a little past 70. He is fully six feet tall. His hair is long and white, and his full beard the same. His eyes are, however, remarkably bright, and he is unusually active for one of his advanced years. His features are those of a typical hunter, bronzed and wrinkled, but reflecting the glow of health. He was dressed in a long buckskin sack, heavily fringed and neatly embroidered with [illegible] around the flowing collar and about the cuffs. He wore pants of the same material, and his feet were incased in moccasins. His head was covered with a high white sombrero.

When Buchanan was elected president Seth made up his mind to go to Washington.

"You see," said he, using his index finger to emphasize his remarks, "I kinder thought, after the long rassel I'd had on the borders fightin' bars and Injuns, that I'd like to take a furlough and go to Washington. Wall, I picked on the cheer business as a purty good racket, and at it I went. I'd done favors for Col. Buchanan, who had command of old Fort Humboldt in other days, and one day I told him my scheme. He says: 'Go ahead, Seth, and I'll go to Washington and present the cheer.' Well, to make a long story short, we got thar in due time, and the day we was sot for presentin' the cheer. We all marched into the east room. There was a big crowd of starchy-lookin' people thar, I tell you. It kinder kerflummuxed me at fust, cause I wasn't used to no sich crowds as thet. But I straightened up and waited for the colonel to begin his little piece. Wall, after it was all over, old Buck he got up and shuck me by the hand and made me feel to hum. Bimeby all the women crowded around me and began cuttin' off relics in the shape of strings from my clothes. They got so thick after awhile that I had to skin out. Darned if I warn't scerter ern I would be if a hull pack of bars were on to me. The cheer was made of buck horns. I had my old fiddle thet I made outer a mule's skull, and Buck asked me to give him a tune, and I did. Oh, I had a good time thar. That was in '57.

"When Abe Lincoln was elected I made up my mind I'd give him a cheer too. I knowed him, for he and my father fit together into the Black Hawk war. When I started to Washington I took an Injun along to exhibit him. I give shows on the way. That darned Injun petered out on my hands at Oswego, N. Y. The people fed him so much that he fairly busted. You could a cracked fleas upon his stomach when he croaked. Well, Old Abe got wind o' me and sent for me. Christ. Lloyd, who was clerk of the Pennsylvany house of representatives then, went to Washington with me from Harrisburg. I said to him, 'Now, old man, I'm goin' to present this cheer to Abe myself. I don't want nobody to waw-waw for me this time.' And I did. Old Abe was jest tickled to death, too. He shuck hands with me, and on the sly he took me outen the east room an' gave me a pull at some nice old bourbon. Then afterward I showed him old 'Cotton Bale;' that's the name of my old Kaintuck rifle, and he took it up, sighted it at a imaginary bar, and said: 'Seth, thet's the kind of artillery I was raised on.' Then I brought out my fiddle, and he sot me to playin', and I give him 'Gray Eagle,' 'Old Zip Coon,' 'Gal on a Leg,' and the 'Arkansaw Traveler.' He jest roared all the while. Poor fellow! I was in Ford's theatre the night he was hit.

"Yes, I give a cheer to Johnson, too. I met him in Brown's hotel shortly after Old Abe war shot. He treated me handsomely. Thet cheer was made outen a grizzly bar. I had it rigged sos the head o' the old grizzly'd pop out from under when you sot down into it, and show its teeth. Johnson was pleased with it, and wanted to know why I had fixed the head in thet way, and I told him it was to keep the office-seekers from gittin' near him. I played the old fiddle for him, too.

"An' I give Hayes a cheer, also. It was made of elk horns. I didn't go to Washington to give it to him. I presented it at Columbus, O., when he was guv'nor and just after he was nominated. Some big-wig wanted to know if he couldn't make the speech, and I said, 'No, sir, ye can't. I ain't much posted on grammar nor Webster, but d—d if I can't make Hayes understand me.' An' I did, too, for after he was elected he 'pinted me to an agency in Idaho under Guv'nor Ballard. Wall, I tuck sick in gittin' thar, and had to come to Californy. I was allus sorry I didn't git into the place, too, for I heerd afterward that thar was thunderin' big stealins in that ere agency. Mr. Hayes didn't ask me to take anything, but I got all I wanted afterward."

This was the last chair Old Seth presented. He now has at the International two chairs, one made of elk horns and the other of whalebone. The first he intends presenting to Cleveland next spring.

"It's the last cheer I ever did make," said Seth, with evident satisfaction. "It's the boss, and don't you forget it." He is a great entertainer, and loves to spin his interesting yarns.

Fear that the world's supply of coal would be exhausted a century hence or thereabouts, is somewhat modified by the discovery of enormous deposits in China, including a district larger than the coal fields of Pennsylvania, yielding the best anthracite.

The Lick Observatory at San Jose, Cal., is now ready, and regular astronomical observations will begin as soon as the large telescope, now being finished at Cambridge, is set up.


BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND Ddruggists RECOM MEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle

Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining vegetable tonics, [illegible] from with pure
Cures Dyspepsia, [illegible] and completely
Impure Blood [illegible] Indigestion, Weakness,
and Neuralgia, [illegible] Malaria, Chills and Fevers.
It is an [illegible] remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicine do.*
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Hop Plaster

Without doubt the *best* porous plaster made. When applied to any kind of pain or soreness, instant relief is felt. Sore and tired muscles, weak back or sides, sharp pains, sore chest and local pains are cured and the parts wonderfully strengthened. Made from Fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Never irritates—always soothes. Ready to apply. Sold by druggists and dealers, 25c. 5 for $1. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

My Back Aches!

THOSE WHO BELIEVE that Nature will work off a Cough or a Cold should understand that this MAY be done, but at the expense of the Constitution, and we all know that repeating this dangerous practice weakens the Lung Powers and terminates in a Consumptive's Grave. Don't take the chances; use DR. BIGELOW'S CURE, which is a safe, pleasant and speedy cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles. In 50 cent and dollar bottles.

DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC

Is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malarial diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache, and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents, of all druggists.

GRIGGS' GLYCERINE SALVE.
Try this Wonder Healer.
☞ PRICE 25 CENTS. ☜ WARRANTED.
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GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common **Blotch**, or **Eruption**, to the worst **Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. **Great Eating Ulcers** rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck**, and **Enlarged Glands.** Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

**"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."** Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution,** will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs,** is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his **"Consumption Cure,"** but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** and **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** has no equal.

For **Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption,** and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. **Sold by Druggists.**

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SIZE OF PELLETS

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.


FOR SALE OR RENT.

A two-story house with four rooms, good cellar, and water. Located on Clay street near Cherry Enquire at Rolling Mill office. tf

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### From a New Dictionary.

Anger—The reaction of others' faults upon ourselves.

Army—A body of men kept one thousand days to be used on one.

Bachelor—A wild goose that tame geese envy.

Benevolence—A service that the receiver should remember and the bestower forget.

Child—The future in the present.

Coquette—A mirror that receives all images, but preserves none.

Consistency—A church without a mortgage on it.

Conversation—The idle man's business and the business man's recreation.

Crying—A woman's weakness and a child's strength.

Death—The dealer that sweeps in the bone chips.

Debt—The example set by a government to its people.

Family—Matrimony doing penance.

Fashion—A decree that enhances beauty, but makes homeliness the more conspicuous.

Heart—The abyss of reason.

Heiress—A capital wife!

Hope—The bridge between our longings and fruition, beneath which flow the waters of disappointment.

Inconsistency—A woman's prerogative; for which we never blame her unless we are its victims.

Ink—The black sea upon which thought rides at anchor.

Jealousy—The homage paid by inferiority to merit.

Justice—Truth in action.

Law—A trap baited with promise of profit or revenge.

Lawyers—The heirs of intestates.

Love—A frozen deep; before you venture see if it will bear.

Lovers—The miss-guided.

Luxury—the labor of the wealthy.

Mankind—Pieces in a game of chess, played by destiny.

Marriage—The only lottery not put down.

Mirror—A shrine, before which the functions of worshiper, priest and divinity are all enacted by the same party.

Miser—One who makes bricks that his heirs may build houses.

Money—To the wise a convenience, to the fool a necessity.

Old Maid—A woman who has missed the opportunity of making a man happy.

Pawnbroker—The man who holds your coat while you fight.

Poet—One who may bestow immortality upon others, yet finds it difficult himself even to live.

Poetry—Thought in blossom.

Prison—An oven into which society puts newly made crime to harden.

Revenge—The only debt which it is wrong to pay.

River—A moving road, at once the highway and the conveyance.

Space—The statue of divinity.

Spoon—A hand without fingers.

Stars—Jeweled heads in the rosaries of heaven.

Success—A veneering that can hide all baseness.

Taxes—Periodical bleeding as prescribed by government.

Temptation—The test of soul.

Tenderness—Passion in repose.

Theater—Nature in the "house of correction."

Time—To the aged an atom; to the young a world.

Tongue—The boneless that can break bones.

Ugliness—The privilege in man, the unpardonable in woman.

---

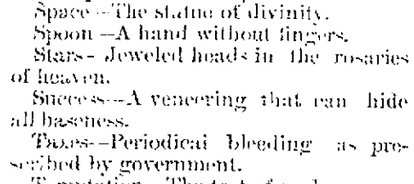
Young men who aspire to be the glass of fashion do not button the lowest button of their waistcoats, and wear their trousers creased.

---


# DR. SELLERS'

OVER 1,000,000 BOTTLES OF OLD AND NEVER FAILS TO CURE COUGHS COLDS, THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE, 25 CTS.

# COUGH SYRUP



oct30 1y

# ACHES! PAINS!

"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

# MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails


### Unhappy Man.

Why persist in ruining your digestion by eating unwholesome food; and keeping it ruined by doing nothing to restore it to usefulness and right action? Some think that dyspepsia is incurable. They are the ones who have never taken Brown's Iron Bitters. This valuable family medicine makes short work of the tormentor and soon enables the digestive apparatus to do its work. Mr. H. E. Collins, of Keokuk, Iowa, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia, and am greatly benefited."


### No Boon that Science Has Conferred

Has been fraught with greater blessings than that which has accrued to the inhabitants of malarial ridden portions of the United States and the Tropics from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of many years has but too clearly demonstrated the inefficiency of quinine and other drugs to effectually combat the progress of intermittent, congestive and bilious remittent fevers, while on the other hand, it has been so clearly shown that the use of the Bitters, a medicine congenial to the frailest constitution, and derived from purely botanic sources, affords a reliable safeguard against malarial disease, and arrest it when developed. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, for a general debility and real inactivity, it is also a most efficient remedy. Appetite and sleep are improved by it, it expels rheumatic humors from the blood, and enriches a circulation impoverished by mal-assimilation. 29 4t



### Power of the United States.

Hon. James M. Kerns, United States Marshal of Pennsylvania, writes that during the severe winter weather his family used Red Star Cough Cure and were much benefited by it. He states that he knows nothing better in relieving colds or sore throat.



## A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. oct30-1y



### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. Mar23,83-1y



George Reed, of West Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., testifies to the cure of a poor widow named Nancy Sharp, living in his neighborhood. She was a great sufferer from rheumatism, unable to work and in desperate circumstances. Mr. Reed, hearing of the case, procured a bottle of Mishler's Herb Bitters, and the woman was speedily restored. She is now able to work, and is entirely well.



### The Christian Advocate

says: "A general complaint that spares neither class nor condition of person, is seated in the liver. It may be truly said this is our national disease, and it gives us great pleasure to hear or read the testimony of persons of well-known veracity and intelligence to prove the value of Simmons Liver Regulator as a remedy. The printed and verbal testimony of so many friends and acquaintances satisfies us that this is one of the exceptions to the general humbuggery of medical specialties."



### "An End to Bone Scraping."

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg Ill. says "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead three bottles of Electric Bitters, and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50c a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Z. T Baltzly. 5



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Z. T. Baltzly can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat lungs and chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free. 1


When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA


NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

WHEN DOCTORS cannot help you, then take Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir for your Throat and Lungs. Sold by druggists.

MIDDLE AGED MEN who lack vigor and vitality can be cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

JAMES SULLIVAN of Salem, Oregon, says he was cured of the Asthma by Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

THE WIFE, MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from Female Weakness, will find Gilmore's Aromatic Wine a positive Cure. Sold by druggists.

ANSON HOUGH, of Blackberry, Ills., says he owes his life to Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Try it. Sold by druggists.

MR. A. HIGGINS, of Wyoming, N. Y., says he had the Piles for nearly 40 years, and was cured by using Gilmore's Pile Specific. Sold by druggists.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from Ague and Malaria when Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will cure you? Sold by druggists.

GILMORE'S NEURALGIA CURE is a positive cure for Neuralgia in the face, side and stomach. Sold by druggists.

JOHN H. YATES, of Batavia, N. Y., says:

"I cheerfully commend
Your AROMATIC WINE:
It did new life and vigor send
Through this weak frame of mine.
It did for all my stomach ills
More than the doctor and his pills,
Sold by druggists. 1 yr.



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Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

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MASSILLON

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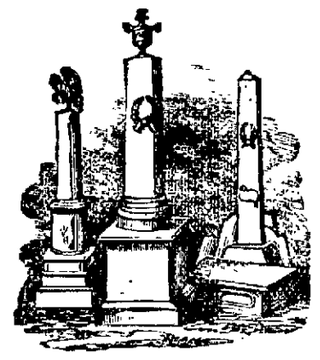

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## CHOICE MONUMENTS

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of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

## MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

## Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad

Works at old stand, corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.



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Anvil, Vise, Cut-off Tool. The best for Farm & Home use, either size. $4.50, $5.50, $6.50 sent freight paid on receipt price. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, Good Agents wanted. CHENNY ANVIL & VICE CO., Detroit, Mich. 29-1y



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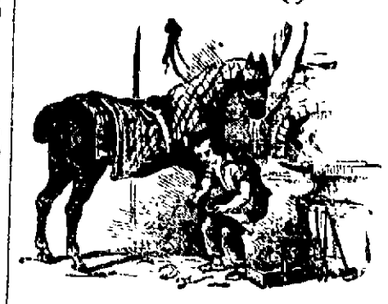
# Horse Shoeing Shop



THE UNDERSIGNED begs to call the attention of all persons desiring extra work done in the way of horse shoeing, a branch of mechanism to which he has devoted nearly twenty years exclusively. He makes

## Horse Shoes of Every Variety

Required by Diseased Feet.

Horses with Corns, Gravel, Quarter Cracks, Thrush Flat or Contracted Feet, will receive

## Special Attention.

Also Over-Reaching, Interfering, Stumbling, Knee Banging, and everything requiring

## Care and Skill in Shoeing

will receive careful and prompt attention.

## Trotting and Team Horses

will be shoed in the best manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. Shop East side of Factory street, between Main and Charles streets, near the city building.

A. D. Volkmor.



# Jewelry and Watches

New Goods Just Arrived.

Everybody should call at

## COLEMAN'S

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No. 5 Erie Street.

and see his splendid stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. He pays it for all goods are marked down

Low Reasonable Prices.

No use going away for goods when you can buy here as cheaply as in any city in the Union.

Jos. Coleman.



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### Only Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

After having fully demonstrated the fact that the above is a sure cure for Rheumatism, I have concluded to purchase the recipe and manufacture it for sale. As one bottle will cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism, I have concluded to sell it at One Dollar per bottle. On receipt of one dollar I will send one bottle free to any part of the United States

Having been known by all publishers in N. Y and in business at 25 Ann St., for the past 17 years I have taken the liberty to refer the public to the publisher of this paper as to the truth of my statement. JOHN C. STOCKWELL,
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## Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

*BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.*

In effect January, 1886.

| GOING SOUTH AND EAST. | No. 5. | No. 7. | No. 9.* | No. 1* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Toledo.....Lv | 7 45 | 12 30 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Fremont..... | 9 07 | 1 47 | 6 18 | ..... |
| Clyde..... | 9 28 | 2 03 | 6 35 | ..... |
| Bellevue..... | 9 37 | 2 18 | 6 47 | ..... |
| Monroeville..... | 9 55 | 2 32 | 7 02 | 1 35 |
| Norwalk.....Ar | 10 05 | 3 03 | 7 12 | 1 50 |
| " .....Lv | 10 10 | 3 03 | 7 22 | 1 50 |
| Clarksfield..... | 10 34 | 3 55 | 7 44 | ..... |
| Brighton..... | 810 43 | 3 58 | 87 57 | ..... |
| Wellington..... | 11 00 | 8 32 | 8 10 | 2 32 |
| Lodi..... | 11 32 | 4 21 | 8 44 | 3 10 |
| Creston.....Ar | 11 50 | 4 40 | 9 00 | 3 45 |
| " .....Lv | P. M. | | AM 30 | 3 45 |
| Orrville.....Ar | 12 20 | 5 10 | 6 00 | 83 45 |
| " .....Lv | 12 40 | 5 10 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Massillon..... | 1 20 | 5 50 | 6 40 | ..... |
| Navarre..... | 1 35 | 6 0 | 6 55 | ..... |
| Valley Junction.... | 2 05 | 6 35 | 7 24 | ..... |
| New Cumberland.. | 2 25 | 7 05 | 7 50 | ..... |
| Sherrodsville..... | 2 40 | 7 20 | 8 30 | ..... |
| Leesville..... | 2 53 | 7 33 | 8 ... | ..... |
| Bowerstown.....Lv | 3 05 | 7 45 | 9 10 | ..... |
| Valley Junction Lv | 2 12 | ..... | 7 55 | ..... |
| Canal Dover..... | 2 58 | ..... | 8 00 | ..... |
| Newcomerstown.... | 3 27 | ..... | 8 17 | ..... |
| Cambridge..... | 4 30 | ..... | 9 15 | ..... |
| Marietta.....Ar | 7 20 | ..... | 12 50 | ..... |

| GOING NORTH AND WEST. | No. 6. | No. 8. | No. 4. | No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
| Marietta.....Lv | 6 20 | 2 30 | ..... | ..... |
| Cambridge..... | 8 54 | 5 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Newcomerstown.... | 9 17 | 6 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Canal Dover..... | 10 08 | 6 55 | ..... | ..... |
| Valley Junction Ar | 810 28 | 7 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Bowerstown..... | 9 10 | 4 00 | 6 20 | ..... |
| Leesville..... | 9 55 | 4 20 | 6 32 | ..... |
| Sherrodsville..Lv | 10 15 | 5 08 | 6 45 | ..... |
| New Cumberland... | 10 35 | 5 35 | 7 00 | ..... |
| Valley Junction Lv | 11 15 | 7 15 | 7 25 | ..... |
| Massillon.....Ar | P. M. | 8 35 | 8 12 | ..... |
| " .....Lv | 12 30 | 8 35 | 8 12 | ..... |
| Orrville..... | 1 25 | 10 15 | 8 50 | 4 55 |
| Creston.....Ar | 1 57 | 10 45 | 9 22 | 5 25 |
| " .....Lv | 1 57 | 10 45 | 9 22 | 65 35 |
| Lodi..... | 2 13 | 11 00 | 9 10 | 5 5 |
| Wellington..... | 2 45 | 11 28 | 10 10 | 6 25 |
| Brighton..... | 2 57 | ..... | 10 23 | 86 38 |
| Clarksfield..... | 3 10 | ..... | 10 37 | 6 52 |
| Hartland..... | 83 17 | A. M. | 810 45 | 7 00 |
| Norwalk.....Ar | 3 30 | 12 10 | 11 25 | 7 15 |
| " .....Lv | 3 55 | 12 10 | 11 25 | 7 25 |
| Monroeville..... | 3 17 | 812 25 | 11 37 | 7 3 |
| Bellevue..... | 4 04 | ..... | 11 55 | 7 53 |
| Clyde..... | 4 18 | ..... | P. M. | 8 08 |
| Fremont..... | 4 35 | ..... | 12 30 | 8 25 |
| Toledo.....Ar | 5 55 | ..... | 1 57 | 9 45 |

*Daily. s—Stop on signal.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

CONNECTIONS:

At Fremont with L. E. & W. Ry.
At Clyde with L. E. & W. Ry.
At Bellevue with N. Y., C. & St. L. Ry.
At Monroeville with B. & O. Ry.
At Norwalk with L. S. & M. S. R. R.
At Huron and Norwalk with the L. S. & M. S. R. R.
At Wellington with the C. C. C. & I.
At Creston with the N. Y. P. & O.
At Orrville with the P., Ft. W. & C. and the C., A. & C.
At Massillon with the P., Ft. W. & C. and the C., T. V. & W.
At Newcomerstown with P. C. & St. L. Ry.
At Cambridge with B. & O. Ry.
At Point Pleasant with Eastern Ohio Ry.
At Marietta with M. & C. Ry.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt. M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Supt.

## Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad

TIME TABLE.

Standard Central Time. In Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1885.

NORTH.

| Leave | No 1 Ex | 3 Mail | Accom'n | No 5 Ex |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | | 7 25 am | | 8 00pm |
| Columbus | 8 00 am | 11 55 am | 4 30 pm | 11 55pm |
| Westerville | | 11 58 | 4 ... | 12 12am |
| Galena | 8 41 | | 5 11 | 12 29 |
| Sunbury | 8 46 | | 5 16 | 12 34 |
| Condit | 8 55 | | 5 ... | 12 39 |
| Centerburg | 9 09 | 12 32 pm | 5 39 | 1 02 |
| Mt. Liberty | 9 19 | | 5 49 | 1 12 |
| Bangs | 9 28 | | 5 58 | 1 21 |
| Mt. Vernon | 10 00 | 1 00 | 6 26 | 1 55 |
| Canal Jct | 10 15 | 1 12 | 6 37 | 2 07 |
| Howard | 10 23 | | 6 46 | 2 16 |
| Danville | 10 35 | | 6 56 | 2 25 |
| Lenox | 10 41 | | 7 06 | 2 35 |
| Black Creek | 11 03 | | 7 40 | 2 57 |
| Killbuck | 11 23 | | 8 14 | 3 50 |
| Millersburg | 11 38 | 2 12 | 7 56 | 5 01 |
| Holmesville | 11 53 | | 8 07 | 5 14 |
| Fredericksb'g | 12 01 pm | 2 27 | 8 16 | 5 24 |
| Apple Creek | 12 19 | | 8 30 | 5 37 |
| Orrville | 12 35 | 2 56 | 8 46 | 5 53 |
| Marshallville | 12 55 | 3 01 | | 6 28 |
| Warwick | 1 06 | 3 11 | | 6 42 |
| Clinton | 1 11 | | | 6 49 |
| New Portage | 1 27 | | | 7 05 |
| Akron | 1 43 | 3 45 | | 7 20 |
| Cuyahoga Falls | 1 55 | 3 58 | | 7 35 |
| Hudson | 2 13 | 4 13 | | 7 53 |
| Cleveland | 3 20 | 5 15 | | 9 00 |

SOUTH.

| Leave | Local Mail | Accom'n |
|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 2 00 pm | 9 05 am | 7 30pm |
| Hudson | 3 10 | 10 00 | 8 00 |
| Cuyahoga Falls | 3 27 | 10 17 | 8 17 |
| Akron | 3 45 | 10 30 | 8 30 |
| New Portage | 3 59 | | 8 44 |
| Clinton | 4 13 | | 8 58 |
| Warwick | 4 18 | 10 58 | 9 03 |
| Marshallville | 4 30 | 11 07 | 9 14 |
| Orrville | 4 44 | 11 20 | 1 30 pm | 9 29 |
| Apple Creek | 5 02 | | 4 47 | 9 47 |
| Fredericksburg | 5 10 | 11 45 | 5 00 | 10 02 |
| Holmesville | 5 23 | | 5 09 | 10 13 |
| Millersburg | 5 37 | 12 01 pm | 5 22 | 10 28 |
| Killbuck | 6 01 | | 5 45 | 10 51 |
| Black Creek | 6 04 | | 5 48 | 10 54 |
| Glenn | 6 26 | | 6 12 | 11 15 |
| Danville | 6 36 | 12 54 | 6 22 | 11 21 |
| Howard | 6 45 | | 6 32 | 11 31 |
| Gambier | 6 56 | 1 12 | 6 42 | 11 41 |
| Mt. Vernon | 7 20 | 1 45 | 7 14 | |
| Bangs | 7 31 | | 7 25 | |
| Mt. Liberty | 7 43 | | 7 34 | 11 58 |
| Centerburg | 7 51 | 2 ... | 7 41 | |
| Condit | 8 07 | | 7 57 | |
| Sunbury | 8 15 | | 8 06 | |
| Galena | 8 20 | | 8 10 | |
| Westerville | 8 33 | | 8 25 | |
| Columbus | 9 00 | | 8 55 | |

L. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, O.
N. MONSARRAT,
Gen'l Superintendent, Akron, O.


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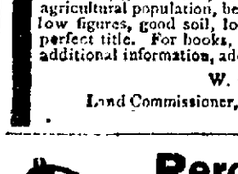

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## TIME TABLE.

## P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 29, 1885.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

| | | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1, | Fast Line, | † 5 02 a. m. |
| 2, | Chicago Express, | †10 21 " |
| 7, | Ft. Wayne Mail, | † 1 55 p. m. |
| 3, | Mail Express, | * 5 18 " |
| | Local Freight, | † 7 05 a. m. |

GOING EAST

| | | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 8, | Day Express, | † 2 49 a. m. |
| 6, | Mail Express, | *11 12 p. m. |
| 4 | Fast Line, | *12 m. |
| 10, | Accom'n Express, | † 9 07 a. m. |
| | Local Freight, | †11 55 a. m. |

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains running without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare through tickets and baggage checked, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

L. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
JAMES McCREA,
Manager,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect November 29, 1885, and till further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Cleveland time.

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | Mail | Ex. | Accom. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lorain | 6 00 pm | 4 35 pm | | 1 00am |
| Sheffield | 6 09 | 4 45 | | 1 10 |
| Elyria | 6 20 | 4 56 | | 1 20 |
| Patterson | 6 28 | 5 04 | | 1 30 |
| Grafton | 6 40 | 5 16 | | 1 45 |
| Cleveland | 6 45 | 5 20 pm | | 1 50am |
| Ar Grafton | | | | 3 30am |
| Lv Grafton | | | | |
| Pebbles | | | | 5 10 |
| Eharts | | | | 6 00 |
| York | | | | 6 15 |
| Medina | | | | 6 30 |
| Chippewa | | | | 7 10 |
| Seville | | | | 7 46 |
| Sterling | | | | 8 03 |
| Easton | | | | 8 35 |
| Silver Creek | | | | 9 10 |
| Warwick | | | | |
| Canal Fulton | | | | 9 40 |
| Pauls | | | | 10 11 |
| Massillon | | | | 10 24 |
| Navarre | | | | 6 00 pm | 11 10 |
| Justus | | | | 6 17 | 11 25 |
| Burrs Mills | | | | 6 25 | 11 ... |
| Strasburgh | | | | 6 32 | 12 30 pm |
| C Dover | | | | 6 47 | 12 ... |
| New Philadelphia | | | | 7 10 | 1 00 |
| Goshen | | | | 7 09 | 1 45 |
| Tuscarawas | | | | 8 15 | 2 50 |
| ar Uhrichsville | | | | 87 15 | 3 00 |
| lv " | | | | 7 20 | 1 55 |
| Newport | | | | | 2 15 |
| Stillwater | | | | 47 40 | 2 00 |
| Tippecanoe | | | | | 3 10 |
| Freeport | | | | 8 00 | 3 41 |
| Rutter | | | | 8 20 | 3 01 |
| Clevenger | | | | 8 30 | 3 38 |
| Holloway | | | | 8 37 | 3 45 |
| Flushing | | | | 8 40 | 4 00 |
| Lafferty | | | | 8 52 | 4 20 |
| Bruce | | | | 9 02 | 4 10 |
| Fairpoint | | | | 9 09 | 4 55 |
| Maynard | | | | 9 17 | 7 15 |
| Kidds | | | | 9 27 | 7 35 |
| Barton | | | | 9 33 | 7 45 |
| Paco | | | | 9 39 | 8 03 |
| Bridgeport | | | | | 8 15 |
| | | | | 10 05 | 8 45 |

Ar Wheeling by C. & O. R. R. from Bridgeport 11 30am 4 30pm 10 05

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | Mail | Ex. | Accom. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lv Wheeling by C. & O. R. R. | | | | |
| Bridgeport | | 11 40am | 4 30pm | 10 05 |
| Paco | | 11 50 | 4 40 | 10 15 |
| Barton | | 11 56 | 4 46 | 10 20 |
| Kidds | | 12 00 | 4 50 | 10 25 |
| Maynard | | 12 07 | 4 57 | 10 32 |
| Fairpoint | | 12 10 | 5 00 | 10 35 |
| Bruce | | 12 20 | 5 10 | 10 45 |
| Lafferty | | 12 30 | 5 20 | 10 55 |
| Flushing | | 12 38 | 5 28 | 11 03 |
| Holloway | | 12 50 | 5 40 | 11 15 |
| Clevenger | | | 5 45 | 11 20 |
| Rutter | | | 6 00 | 11 35 |
| Freeport | | | 6 10 | 11 45 |
| Tippecanoe | | | 6 30 | 12 05 |
| Stillwater | | | 6 40 | 12 15 |
| Newport | | | 6 50 | 12 25 |
| ar Uhrichsville | | | 7 05 | 12 40 |
| lv " | | | 7 15 | 12 50 |
| Tuscarawas | | | 7 30 | 1 05pm |
| Goshen | | | 7 51 | 1 26 |
| New Philadelphia | | | 8 05 | 1 40 |
| C Dover | | | 8 20 | 1 55 |
| Strasburgh | | | 8 35 | 2 10 |
| Burr's Mills | | | 8 42 | 2 17 |
| Justus | | | 8 50 | 2 25 |
| Navarre | | | 8 57 | 2 32 |
| Massillon | | | 9 10 | 2 45 |
| Pauls | | | 9 20 | 2 55 |
| Canal Fulton | | | 9 30 | 3 05 |
| Warwick | | | 9 45 | 3 20 |
| Easton | | | 9 55 | 3 30 |
| Sterling | | | 10 00 | 3 35 |
| Seville | | | 10 15 | 3 50 |
| Chippewa | | | 10 35 | 4 10 |
| Medina | | | 10 50 | 4 25 |
| York | | | 11 00 | 4 35 |
| Eharts | | | 11 07 | 4 42 |
| Pebbles | | | 11 15 | 4 50 |
| ar Grafton | | | 11 45 | 5 20 |
| lv " | | | | 7 00 |
| Cleveland | | | | 10 30am |
| le Grafton | | | 80 | 7 45pm |
| Patterson | | | 11 | 7 55 |
| Elyria | | | 1 02 | 8 15 |
| Sheffield | | | 1 10 | 8 25 |
| Lorain | | | 1 20pm | 8 35 |
| Grafton | | | | 1 25pm |

All trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with Lake Shore & M. S. Ry. for Buffalo, Chicago, &c., and Detroit Daily line Steamers.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

At Grafton with L. E. & W. Ry. for Akron, Orrville, &c.

At Sterling with C. & W. Ry.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. Ry. for Pittsburgh, &c.

At Dover with P. F. W. & C. Ry. for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. Ry. for Steubenville, Cleveland and Zanesville.

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## Massillon Independent,

O. W. THOMAS. - - - EDITOR


THE Senate chamber at Columbus has been the scene for the past week, of one of the most disgraceful transactions that stain the fair reputation of Ohio. Before Lieutenant Governor Warwick's term of office expired the Democrats in the Senate undertook to so fix matter for trial of the contested seats from Cincinnati, that the Democrats who held those seats as the result of the frauds committed last Fall, would have the right to vote on matters pertaining to their own cases. To do this they passed a set of new rules for the government of the Senate, that were an outrage upon justice. These rules prescribed that each one of these cases was to be tried separately, and that the three hands who were not on trial should have the right to vote on the case of the one who was undergoing trial, as their cases were exactly alike, and the judgement of one was then a moment of all this was virtually allowing them to sit in judgement upon each in their cases. A rule was also made which made the committee on Privileges and Elections the tribunal before which these cases were to be tried, and this committee was composed of five Democrats and two Republicans. Certain powers which under the Constitution belong to the presiding officers, were delegated to the clerk of the Senate.

When the matter was brought up in the Senate on Friday, Lieutenant Governor Kennedy ruled that these new rules were unconstitutional. The Republicans insisted that the first business to be attended to was the trial of the contested cases and were determined that no other business should supercede this. The President also ruled that the four Democrats from Cincinnati should not vote upon matters pertaining to the trial of their cases. When the Democrats found that they could not carry everything in the high handed manner they had laid out for themselves, they refused to act in unison with the Republicans and set up a Senate of their own, with President pro tem O'Neil at the head. They took the records from the Senate chamber and locked them up in a safe in a saloon. On Monday they came to the Senate Chamber armed with revolvers and accompanied by a band of thugs and prison birds determined to carry things their own way. They found President Kennedy and the Republican Senators in possession of the chamber and ready for business, and it was only by the utmost care and evidence that a riot was averted. With the assistance of Clerk Valandigham the Democrats undertook to carry through a motion to adjourn, and although the motion was declared lost by the President, they left the chamber in a body, and did not return on Tuesday at all.

On Wednesday at 11 o'clock the Democrats sent a messenger to the Republicans at the State House, asking that a committee be appointed from the Republicans to confer with a like committee of Democrats, and endeavor to come to a compromise in the matter, and thus admitting that they had been wrong in the position they had taken. At the present writing, terms of compromise had not been agreed upon.

### CANTON.

Our small-pox patient, B. J. Grant, is reported by the attending physician to be doing as well as could be expected.

A temperance meeting was held at the Opera House Sunday evening. The audience was larger than any since Maj. Camp has been laboring in this field.

The first heat of the five-mile race between Reed, Clark and Roper came off at the Metropolitan Rink last Thursday night. The heat was won by Reed in 20:44 after a close and exciting race.

At the session of the city council Tuesday evening the question of lighting the city for the next two years was settled by the acceptance of a proposition from Canton Gas company to furnish gas at $1.50 per 1000 feet.

One of the largest real estate sales in Stark county was that of the late John P. Rex. Eight pieces of property were sold, and with the exception of one, all brought more than the appraised value. The aggregate of the sale was $41,011.

A change has taken place in the management of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad. Mr. Samuel Briggs has retired and Mr. H. A. Hood, of Boston, has been elected general manager. The change has been expected for some time, as there was considerable dissatisfaction [illegible] stockholders.

### Editor McGregor Seriously Hurt.

CANTON, January 27.—A serious if not fatal accident befell Mr. A. McGregor, editor of the Canton *Democrat*, whose name has been made conspicuous of late by the postoffice trouble here, at Carrollton, thirty miles south of here. While there last night, he stumbled and fell injuring himself internally. He is resting easy to day, and if no change for the worse occurs will eventually recover.

### DALTON.

John Fletcher and Ira Adams of West Salem, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Anna E. Otis, of Hicksville, Defiance county, is the guest of ye scribe and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Hileman, of Kansas, spent a few days of last week with friends in this place.

The teachers and a number of the scholars of our schools were at Creston on Friday last, attending the joint teachers' institute of Wayne and Medina counties.

Mr. W. H. Collins, of Brighton, O., has been appointed agent at the Wheeling & Lake Erie depot at this place, vice Mr. I. D. Campbell, removed. Mr. Campbell has been an accomodating agent while here.

Considerable interest is manifested here over a libelous letter addressed to David Morrow, Dalton, O., and mailed at Dalton. It appears that David Morrow was a member of a jury in the trial of the case of Cecil vs. Silas W. Goudy, in which Goudy lost the case. He was heard to make a threat that he would make the town tremble. The letter bears on this case, and the justice who tried the case, and the members of the jury are determined to sift the matter to the bottom. As a step in this direction the following reward has been offered:

$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid upon the conviction of the party or parties, if responsible, who wrote a libelous letter, and on Jan. 19th or 20th mailed the same at Dalton, Ohio, addressed to David Morrow, Dalton, Wayne County, Ohio. Assistance will be given: Henry Cooper, J. P.; C. C. Cochran, R. B. Wertz, David Morrow, Wm. Galloway, Peter Buchanan, S. J. Tedrow, Henry Weaver.

### NAVARRE.

Dr. J. D. Otis was in town the first part of the week.

Miss Kit Smith, of Canton, is visiting with Miss Laura Downey.

Miss Maud Miller, of Massillon, is visiting among friends here.

T. A. Monnow and Henry Keller left on the 19th for Butler, Ind.

Mr. Fornes of Canton has opened a livery in the old Wagner stable.

Miss Sadie Linerode, of Beach City, visited with Navarrevites the past week.

J. C. Burkhalter has recently become papa, but we can't find out "what to call it."

What's the use to have a bakery when you never can get what you ask for.

Mr. Joe Conn is lying in a very critical condition, at his home on High street.

Mr. Jacob Bowers, of Pennsylvania, is visiting here, the guest of Jno. Cross Klaus.

Mr. J. C. Lantz and family have gone to New Cumberland, Ohio, where he expects to remain.

Miss Tillie Welch, who is stopping at the home of Mr. Chas. Smith, was in town seeing friends Sunday.

Subject of discussion in literary hall this evening: "Resolved, That Dakota should be admitted into the Union."

Ab. Ellis and fellow companions took advantage of the good ice last Friday, and attended the literary in the evening.

Rev. Baltzly will begin a series of meetings in the Lutheran church Feb. 7, in the evening, when he is to preach from the text, "Dead Professors."

Mrs. Wm. Keplinger died Jan. 20th of consumption. The remains were interred in the Union Cemetery. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.

### Mt. Union and Alliance.

The young people have enjoyed the skating during the week.

Dan'l Sully's "Corner Grocery," at Marchland's Opera House, January 29.

A tramp named Joseph Borton, was found half frozen and sent to the Infirmary.

Mrs. E. B. Holmes left last week to visit friends in Wellsville and East Liverpool.

The Alliance Lumber Company have completed their new office, and are now occupying it.

M. M. Southworth, has gone to Massillon, to assume the duties of clerk in the Conrad House.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Reed, of Wichitaka, Kansas, were in town, guests of Miss Bell Hickman.

McConville's outside show case, was blown down last Tuesday, wrecking it. Loss about $30.

Charley Seeley's resturant and billiard hall, has been closed by the Sheriff to satisfy the demands of creditors.

Bert Richardson, recently typo in the Standard office, has gone to Washington to accept a position in the Signal Service.

Married by Rev. Toland, at the M. E. parsonage, Thomas G. Stanley and Miss Margret L. Miller. May their life be long and happy.

General W. H. Gibson will deliver his popular lecture "Reminiscences of the War," in the near future, for the benefit of George Harlem Post, G. A. R.

The C. & P. accommodation ran into A. Weises' butcher wagon, completely demolishing it. Chas. Lutz, the driver was thrown out and badly injured.

Miss Jessie Lafone, was the attraction at Goddards Rink, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. She is a fine skater and gave a brilliant exhibition.

W. D. Holtzworth, will deliver his popular illustrated lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg," Wednesday evening, February 3d, for the benefit of George Harlem Post, G. A. R.

A horse belonging to Wm. Allerton, made things lively on Thursday morning in Alliance, by running away and smashing buggies and wagons, the horse was finally caught. No one was injured.

The "Original Nashville Students" the celebrated jubilee and plantation singers, will give a concert in the M. E. Church, Alliance, on the evening of February 5th, instead of the 3d, as announced in the bills.

The "Mendelssohn Quintet Club" of Boston, gave one of their fine entertainments in the College Hall, Mt. Union Monday evening, notwithstanding the fact that the printed matter was not distributed until Monday morning a large audience greeted them. They gave one of the finest performances ever given in Mt. Union.

### CHAPMAN.

The Archibald Sisters, visited friends at Elton last week.

Mr. Archibald Findley, spent a few days with friends at New Philadelphia last week.

Mr. Dave Naysmith and wife, of Clinton, are circulating among Chapman friends this week.

Prospects at the Youngstown Coal Company's mines are below par, having struck a bad horse-back in all their entries.

Rumor has it that one of our highest respected citizens and one of the best mining bosses in the State, has been offered a position at Sherrodsville, O.

We notice an ad. in this paper, offering John Baird's property for sale at a bargain. We would say that all those who are in search of a house, would do well to investigate this property before purchasing elsewhere.

Hon. Allen G. Thurman's decision on the arbitration, has allowed matters to run very smoothly between employer and employe. This is a starting point that should not be lost sight of the future, all grievances should be submitted in like manner, and forever put an end to these horrid strikes.

Arrangements have been made for a joint discussion between our district, number 6, and the Keefer district, number 1. The resolution for discussion is that the Indian has been oppressed more by the whites than the negroes. Number 6 to affirm and number 1 to deny. Wednesday evening, February 3d, as the time.

Perhaps a short explanation for our non appearance of late would not be out of place. We were informed that some of our opinions brought out some frothy remarks, and we were afraid that we were infringing upon the best interests of the INDEPENDENT by continuing to write. Yet, however, this much we will say, that when we give an opinion we expect to be held individually responsible, and the same door is open for those who differ from us to reply. Remember our motto, "Hew to the line let the chips fly where they may."

The Miner's State Convention held in Columbus, O., last week, concluded their exercises by holding a joint convention with the operators of this State. Fifty-seven representative operators being present. Among other business transacted was a resolution making seventy-five cents per ton the minimum price for digging. The meeting was conducted in a friendly and orderly manner all through. A resolution was defeated to compel the Jackson county operators to comply with the arbitration decision and pay their men the advance. The miner's delegation voting solidly against it. We give it as our humble opinion that those operators who are manly enough to give the advance and abide by the decision, should be encouraged by the miner's to compel the other operators who compete in the same market, to pay the same the price. As it now stands, the Jackson operators have the benefit of the low price until the 23d of next month. Mr. Cameron Miller very ably represented the Youngstown and Blaine miners. The old officers were all re elected, with the exception of one or two changes on the Executive Board.


### IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, Save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel, than at any other first-class hotel in the city. Jal-y

You can find the largest assortment in the city of Gents Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West Main street.

# Watkins Bros.

**Respectfully invite your attention to the many bargains they are offering throughout their establishment, and you will find it to your advantage to see the inducements offered to buyers of Dry Goods, Notions and Cloaks. Our stock will be found complete in every department, and goods marked so low that you will find it a pleasure to deal with us.**

**We will only make brief mention of a few of the many bargains we offer you:**

One Case 56-Inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 67½ Cents.
PRICE ELSEWHERE, 87½ CENTS.

**Fine Satins, Cashmeres, Coupures, Bourettes, Boucles, Brocade and Striped Dress Goods, all in the latest shades.**

**One Case 36-Inch Cashmeres and Satins, 12½ Cents.**

**One Case Brocade Dress Goods, 5 Cents.**

**Silks, Velvets and Velveteens.**

**Our Cloak Room is stocked with Winter Wraps of every description, at prices which are bound to interest every lady intending to buy a Wrap.**

Ladies' Cloth Newmarket Coats and Circulars from $3 up. Childrens' and Misses' Coats from $1.50 up. Elegant Brocade Velvet, Boucle, Plush and Beaver Coats at prices that will make them sell at sight. Blankets, Flannels and Yarns. Woolen and Merino Hosiery and Underwear, in medium and light weight goods, for Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' wear, at prices to suit every one. Corsets, Neckwear, Ribbons and Fancy Goods. Soliciting your trade, we are Very Respectfully,

**WATKINS BROS.,**

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

**20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.**


## An Ordinance.

Accepting a sub-division of part of Lot Number Forty-five (45) in the amicable partition of W. S. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binny, deceased, situated in the Third (3) Ward of Massillon, to become a sub-division to the City of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, That the above named Lot No. 45 in said amicable partition of Wetmore, Fay & Binny, now property of Michael Ruch, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, according to a map hereby annexed, to become a sub division to the City of Massillon, and to be known as Michael Ruch's sub division.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Attest: PETER SAILER,
J. R. WHITE, City Clerk. President.

### Divorce Notice.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss.

John E. Curry, Plff.,
vs. } In Court of Common Pleas
Maggie Curry, Deft.,

The defendant, Maggie Curry whose last known place of residence was Erie, Penn., but whose present place of residence is unknown will take notice that the plaintiff has filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, his petition asking to be divorced from said defendant upon the ground of adultery and extreme cruelty.

Said petition will stand for hearing after the third Saturday after the 24th day of March, 1886.

Dated January 13th 1886.

J. P. FAWCETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

31-6w

### Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Yost Brothers. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

J. R. WHITE, Assignee.
Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1885.

### Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Charles E. Taylor, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Charles E. Taylor, late of Stark County, deceased.

Dated this 21st day of January, A. D., 1886.

HORACE C. BROWN.

### For Rent.

Two of the most desirable dwelling houses in the city located on West Tremont street. One containing six and the other seven rooms. All accommodations. Call on R. A. PINN, Bammerlin's Block for particulars.

### For Sale at a Bargain.

The undersigned wishes to sell the Property belonging to John Baird, located one half mile south of Chapman, consisting of one acre of land, two dwelling houses and a stable. Will sell all together, or one house and the stable, to suit the customer. For further information apply to

WM. FINDLEY,
30-t5 Chapman, Stark County, O.

### FOR SALE.

One kiln pottery, eighteen horse power engine, boiler of sufficient capacity to run engine and do all heating and drying, clay grinding machinery of sufficient capacity to run three kilns, all nearly new. About four acres of land. It is in a city of over twenty thousand inhabitants. The reason for selling is the death of the builder. Can give a bargain. Address,

HAMMOND, BARKWORTH & COBB,
31-t5 Attorneys, Jackson, Michigan.


### WEST SIDE COAL YARD.

From and after this date my different kinds of Coal will be delivered at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pure Massillon Lump | $2.50 |
| Brush Hill Lump | 2.50 |
| Wheeling Creek Lump | 2.50 |
| Massillon & Canned Lump | 2.20 |
| Massillon Nut | 2. |

Leave orders at E. Hering's West Side Grocery, J. J. Bernard's Cigar Store, Opera Block, and at Kitchen' Mill. Resp'y

16-1m J. L. GREEN.
Telephone No. 81.

### Wm. BOWMAN,

*Tin and Slate*

ROOFING,

**Spouting,**

And all kinds of

Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron.

*All Work Warranted.*

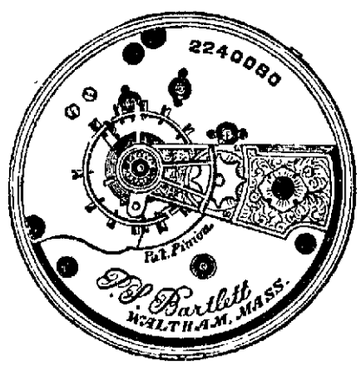
**Shop on North Erie Street, Near Warwick & Justus' office.**

**WM. BOWMAN.**

M 1cl 10,tf.

### R. KIRKPATRICK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.




**ALL WORK WARRANTED.**

Cor. Mill and Tremont Streets.

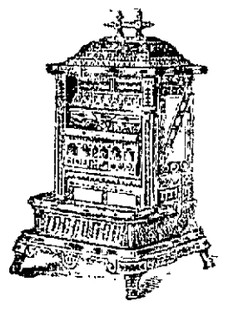
25-3m

A larger, better and handsomer line of Jewelry than we ever had before. Every article a bargain at the 5 and 10c. Store.

H. F. OEHLER'S

# Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES.

—AND—

**House Furnishing Goods.**

Roofing & Spouting

promptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON

**HARDWARE!**

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY

with a large stock of

**Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,**

**Paints, Glass, Etc.,**

**Horse and Cattle Powders.**

**VETERINARY GOVE'S**

**VEGETABLE TONIC POWDERS**

Sharpen the appetite and improve digestion. Two boxes sent by mail on receipt of $1.00.

Sold by Druggists and at Country Stores.

Horses lame from Spavin or Ringbone treated to remove lameness under special contract.

Call on or address

G. H. GOVE, V. S.,
31-3m MASSILLON, O.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

## Home and Neighborhood.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Reading notices set in larger type, ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No single notice inserted for less than twenty five cents.

Mr Frank Reinoehl was at Canton on Wednesday.

Frank Kohl smiles serenely over the advent of a young son.

The weather is considerably warmer than it has been for the last two weeks

Captain Warthorst was presented with twins last Sunday night—a boy and a girl—and the Captain is happy.

The time for the spring election draweth near, and candidates for public favor will soon be button-holing you as you pass along the street.

The German Pioneers gave a ball at Bamnerlin's Hall last Thursday evening. It was a complete success and everything passed off pleasantly.

The time is not far off when we will know who is to be the future postmaster in this place. Postmaster Crawford's term of office expires February 1.

Mr. Jas. R. Dunn has in his possession a copy of the by-laws, adopted by Clinton Lodge No. 47, F. and A. M. in January, 1844. They are considerably time-stained.

Superintendent James Wilson, of the Elm Run Coal Company, will succeed Mr. J. N. Schuckers as superintendent of the Willow Bank Mine No. 6 the first of the month.

The regular monthly meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society will be held at Grange Hall in this city on Wednesday, February 3. It is intended to serve dinner in the hall.

It was remarked on the street on Wednesday that Postmaster Vignos had been reappointed postmaster at Canton for another term, but lack of corroborative evidence makes this very doubtful.

A little nine-year-old girl named Hoseman had rather a narrow escape from drowning last Saturday. She fell into the river at the Cherry street bridge, but was rescued by Mr. R. Blineley, of Bridgeport.

The building on Main street owned and occupied by Harmon Shaidnagle as a hardware store was sold at Sheriff's sale last Saturday at Canton. It was bought by Mr. John R. Dangler, county treasurer. The price paid was $8,225.

The entertainment given by the ladies of the St. Timothy's Church last Friday night, was a decided success, financially and otherwise. The "Peak Sisters" are very amusing people. The net proceeds was about $45, which will be applied to the organ fund.

The Massillon Bridge Works resumed work on Monday after an idleness of several weeks. They have orders now on their books sufficient to keep them running for the next five or six months. They will run full time and employ a complete force of hands.

Frank Utterback, a freight brakeman on the C. L. & W. Railroad, met with a horrible accident near Uhrichsville, last Thursday, which resulted in his death The particulars are unknown, but it is supposed that he slipped in attempting to make a coupling and was run over by the train. His body was horribly mangled.

Frederick Rabar, a resident of the Fourth Ward, was arrested Sunday night for abusing his family. He was put in the cooler until Monday, when his wife put in an appearance at the Mayor's office, and said she would not file a complaint against him, and only wanted him to behave himself. His Honor sent them home happy.

On Monday night two burglars effected an entrance into the residence of a Mr. Welker, near Waynesburg, and stole a gold watch, a locket and some rings. They were traced to Canton, where one of the burglars was captured, on whom was found the locket and rings. The other one was not found, but is supposed to be a resident of Massillon.

Concerning the trial of Will C. Dickey, who is on trial for shooting his partner, Thos. O'Brien, and who was a former resident of this city, a special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from Yankton, Dakota, says:

In the Dickey murder trial to-day the plea of insanity was formally entered by attorneys for the defendant. Seventy witnesses were examined during the day to prove the prisoner's mental unsoundness, and it is hoped by adopting this plea to save him from the gallows. It is claimed that the mental peculiarities of Dickey are only such as result from the excessive use of intoxicants.

Rev. A. E. Wagner, a farmer resident of this city, and while here a teacher in the public schools, and who was studying for the ministry at that time, has been the defendant in a suit for bastardy, brought by Laura Craig, a resident of Wapakoneta, O. The *Observer*, of Celina, has the following concerning the case:

We published a few months ago an account of a suit brought against Rev. A. E Wagner of Wapakoneta, by Laura Craig, a society bell of that place, for bastardy. The people of that place were divided in opinion as to the guilt or innocense of Wagner. The suit was last week abandoned, which looks as though he charges were false, and Mr. Wagner's attorneys say they have positive evidence of Mr. Wagner's innocence, in a letter written by Miss Craig.

An order has been issued by the Common Pleas Court to the Sheriff of Wayne county to sell certain property belonging to David G. Horst, cashier of the busted Farmer's Bank, to satisfy a a judgment in favor of Christian Brenniman. The sale will take place next Saturday. The property to be sold comprises forty-one acres of land known as the Central Ohio Fair Grounds, a three story business block on the public square, and the building known as the banking building of D. G. Horst, all located in or near Orville. The appraised value of the property is $31,030. The judge set aside judgments held by several of the creditors and bondsmen of Mr. Horst. On last Friday enough property belonging to Samuel Snavely to satisfy a judgment of Jacob Frick was sold. Mr. Snavely was one of the directors of the bank.

Last Monday night quite a disturbance was raised by an attack on the residence of Peter Hollander by one Fred Byer. He was trying to gain an entrance to the house and was resisted by the inmates. This enraged him and he began throwing missiles at the house The door was broken in and a window shattered. Byer was arrested by officer Huggins and lodged in the cooler. The charge of drunkenness was preferred against him, and the Mayor gave him $1 and costs and gave him a fatherly lecture. Later in the day facts developed that snowed the crime to be of a more serious nature, and Byer was rearraigned on the charge of house-breaking. To this charge he plead not guilty, but upon hearing the evidence of Hollander and wife the Mayor assessed a fine of $20 and sentenced him to thirty days in the county jail, where he was taken Thursday morning.

Michael Flaherty, a wealthy farmer about sixty years of age and living near Strasburg, this county, died a few days since under rather peculiar circumstances. He was a widower and his only daughter was his housekeeper. Some time during the winter the daughter told him she intended to be married to a young gentleman that had been paying his attentions to her. To this Flaherty interposed no objections, although he seemed to be considerably worried at the prospect of being left alone in his old age. He endeavored to secure a housekeeper, but was unable to get one that suited him. On the morning of the day the young couple left him at home and went to Strasburg where they were married. Upon their return home in the evening the newly married pair found the old man lying at death's door, and in a short time he died. His death is supposed to have been caused by the incessant worry over his daughter's leaving home, and which brought on an attack of heart disease.

### Personal and Society.

S. J. Patterson left on Monday for Delaware, O.

Marshal Stahl, of Navarre, spent Sunday in town.

Captain Harry Rahney spent Sunday with his friends in Massillon.

Mr. David Merwin visited friends in Wheeling over Sunday.

Mr. M. M. Eppstein, of Toledo, has been spending several days in town with friends.

Miss Hattie Dangler and Mrs. Frank Brown are spending this week with Mrs. E. L. Gates, at Toledo.

Mr. William Weaver, and family, of Cleveland, spent the forepart of this week with that gentleman's parents on South Mill street.

Mr. M. M. Southworth, formerly of Alliance and an old hotel man, has accepted the position of clerk at the Conrad House. He is a very pleasant gentleman.

Mr. Frank Boli, who for several years past has been in the employ of P. & H. Dielhenn, has severed his connection with that establishment. In company with his father he has purchased a saloon and restaurant in Canton.

Four young gentlemen of this place, George Crawford, Harry Wade, David Umbenhour and George Herring, made a flying trip to Clinton on the canal one day last week, using the skate as means of locomotion. It took them four hours to go and return. The distance is twelve miles.

Grant M. Peoples, who has been in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company for the past two years as operator at this place, leaves to-day for Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he will accept a position as wire chief with the same company. He leaves many friends here who unite in wishing him success in his new position.—*Newark Advocate.*

Mr. Peoples was a former resident of Massillon, and we wish him success in his new position.

### AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

McIntyre & Heath's Minstrel Co. gave an entertainment at the Opera House Monday evening. They had a fair audience that seemed pretty well satisfied with the performance. The frog pantomime and the German professor were among the best features.

The G. A. R. Post are preparing to give an entertainment at People's Hall on the evening of Feb. 3d. The "Initiation of a Candidate" is the piece they intend playing. It will be rich rare and racy.

### THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE,

#### Held at Massillon, January 25 and 26—The Proceedings.

The Farmers' Institute, held in this city, at People's Hall, Monday and Tuesday, January 25 and 26, 1886, was attended by a large number of farmers. These meetings are held by appointment of the State Board of Agriculture, and under the management of the officers of the Stark County Agricultural Society. The musical part of the programme was rendered by a quartette consisting of Miss Fannie Upham, Mrs. S. S. Myers, C. B. Heckman and C. Balfour, under the direction of Prof. Myers. The programme, as published in last week's INDEPENDENT, was substantially carried out, as follows:

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1:30 P. M.

An able "Address of Welcome" was delivered by Mr. James Bayliss, one of the most intelligent members of our agricultural community.

Mr. Terry lectured on "The Winter Feeding of Stock for Profit."

Music. Question Drawer: In response to an enquiry, Mr. Cully, of Wayne county, stated that his experience with commercial fertilizers was entirely satisfactory, and that by using them he raised a corn crop equal to that grown on Illinois soil.

Mr. N. E. Moffitt spoke in answer to the question. "What is your experience with berries and does it pay." In his opinion it does, but berries require a great deal of care, as much as would be required to grow a good crop of wheat. In the past year he had raised 20 bushels of marketable berries from one-fourth acre.

Mr. Niswonger spoke on the vocation of a farmer, and the relation of brains to the farmer. Mr. Murray thought the latter subject should be referred to the science of phrenology. Mr. Niswonger said that no vocation of life offered so many opportunities for a man to spread himself as the occupation of a farmer. A farmer should be an agriculturist, a horticulturist, a machinist, an architect, a veterinary, skilled in the use of all sorts of tools, etc.

Mrs. J. W. Eggert read an interesting essay on "Our Country Schools."

Solo, by Prof. Myers, "Nothing so good as a jolly good laugh."

Mr. David Murray delivered an able lecture on "The Management of Manures and the Farm Yard," full of valuable suggestions for farmers. He dwelt on the value of manure at length, comparing the manure pile to a bank of deposit; no one must expect to draw from the general circulation of the farm if he has nothing on deposit to replace it. Any one who properly husbanded the manure available on the farm would have no need of commercial fertilizers. He recommended plowing low, as it would give the result of the manure through a number of years.

Mr. Niswonger did not believe in commercial fertilizers, while President Hazen said that his experience with them had been quite different; he was convinced that the nature of the soil had a great deal to do with it.

N. S. Townshend not being present, Mr. Terry lectured on "The Care of Farm Tools," exhibiting a map showing the elevation of of his tool house.

MONDAY, 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

"Oh, be Joyful," chorus by school children.

Question Drawer: Ought we to encourage the use of commercial fertilizers? Directed to N. E. Moffit, who was not present.

Wm. Gallatin spoke briefly on the question, "Do you think the Holstein breed of cattle the coming general purpose breed?"

"Harvest Home," chorus by school children.

Mr. W. E. Smith showed what nasty food people sometimes eat, explaining the manufacture of butterine, oleomargarine, etc.

Chorus by school children.

J. H. Brigham, Master of the State Grange, delivered a masterly address on "The Political Responsibilities and Duties of American Farmers."

Chorus, by school children.

President Hazen thanked the children for the music with which they had enlivened the occasion, and said he hoped they would all meet at the county fair on children's day.

Lucy Wolcutt neatly sang "I was Grandpa and Grandpa was me."

JANUARY 26, 9:30 A. M.

Music by quartette. Prayer by Rev. Bailey.

A discussion on "The Farmer's Dairy" was participated in by Mrs. J. K. McDowell, Mrs. J. W. Eggert, W. E. Smith and J. F. Niesz.

Mr. Brigham discussed the tariff in relation to the wool-grower. He thought it greatly added to the success of wool-growing, though not the only hope for the wool-grower. Messrs. J. A. Saxtont, D. M. Niswonger and J. F. Niesz made remarks on the subject.

Mr. T. B. Terry lectured on "What we Farmers most need to do in order to attain greater success."

Mr. F. R. Coit, Secretary Portage County Dairymen's Association, exhausted the subject of "bogus butter," in all its bearings on morals, law and commerce.

JANUARY 26, 1:30 P. M.

The attendance was very large. Hon. J. H. Brigham lectured on "What has the Grange done?" Mr. Coit spoke on the subject of oleomargarine, etc.

As a result of Mr. Coit's forcible exposition of the subject of oleomargarine, a dairymen's association was formed, with the following officers: J. N. Shaub, President: J. F. Niesz, Secretary. The first meeting of the association will be held at Grange Hall, Canton, Monday, February 15, on which occasion addresses will be made by W. J. Lawrence, editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, and others.

Adjourned *sine die.*

### Stark County Agricultural Society.

The following is a list of the officers elected at the recent meeting of the Stark County Agricultural Society:

President—Elias Hazen, of Lexington township.

Vice President—R. E. Wilson, Sandy township.

Treasurer—Henry A. Wise, Canton.

Secretary—J. F. Niesz, Canton.

Superintendent of grounds—J. F Roth, Canton.

Marshal—George A. Albright, Massillon.

Superintendent of Floral Hall—Josiah Correll, Canton.

Superintendent of Art Hall—J. M Niswonger.

Superintendent of police—C. A. Krider, Canton.

The premium list is being revised to day.

### Session of the Central Convocation of the Ohio Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Central Convocation of the Ohio Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its regular quarterly session in St. Timothy's Church in this city on Monday and Tuesday. The meetings were presided over by Bishop Beddel, of Cleveland, assisted by Dean James, of this convocation. Rev. A. B. Nicholas, general missionary, was also present. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted relating to the welfare and building up of the various parishes of the convocation. A special effort is to be made to revive the congregations in Wooster, Canton and New Lisbon.

Monday evening Bishop Beddel preached a very interesting sermon on the subject of "Foreign Missions."

Tuesday morning Rev. Witherspoon preached, and at noon a bounteous repast was served by the ladies of the church. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. Bodine. The next session of the Convocation will be held at Medina and the summer session at Salem. The dates for these meetings are to be fixed by the Bishop of the diocese and the Dean of the convocation.

### A Man Who Don't Read the Newspapers.

Here is a story that has been going the rounds of the Ohio press of late:

Christian Schwab is a rich Dutch farmer in Stark county. He believes in fortune tellers and charms. A few days ago a party of gypsies came through the township in which he lives. Schwab had his fortune told by one of them. He was told that if he could place $25 at the foot of the white ash tree that forked east and west within nine paces of a running stream, and leave the money there over night, he would find it doubled the next day. There was just such a tree on Schwab's farm. He placed $25 at the foot of the tree, and next morning found $50 there. He visited the gypsy again, and wanted to know if the money transaction could be repeated. The gypsy read the cards and informed Schwab that it could be repeated, and that he had better place all the money he could raise at the foot of the tree, and make all the money he could, for it would be doubled. Schwab placed $700 as directed. The next day he went to gather the money. The $700 was gone. Schwab hurried to consult the gypsy. She was gone, too, and the gullible farmer is still looking for her. The story is both funny and true.

### Lawrence Township.

I am frequently asked "how it it happened in the erecting of the Township of Lawrence in Stark county, that the Township organized in 1816 as Township No. 1, in the numbering of the townships of the county and in all conveyances or descriptions of lands in that township, is known as 'Township No. 1 and Range 10.'" The following may be relied on as the correct history of the matter:

By the treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785 the Indian title to the territory within the following limits was extinguished: "Beginning at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga and running up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down said branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; then westerly to the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood, which was taken by the French in 1752; thence along said portage to the Great Miami or Ohio River, and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where it begins."

From the above description of the territory acquired by that treaty it will be seen that no portion of any of the townships of the county lying west of the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, which runs directly through this city, was conveyed to the United States. In 1805, twenty years later, by the treaty of Fort Industry, almost all of what is now included within the bounds of the State of Ohio was conveyed to the United States. Before the treaty of Fort Industry the territory now included in the township of Lawrence, on the east side of the Tuscarawas River, was surveyed and laid off into full sections, quarter sections, and fractional sections the surveyors not being able to run an eastern and western line beyond that river. All the land on the eastern side, adjoining the river, was of necessity laid off into fractional sections, as it was on the west side, as noticed hereafter. In 1807 that part of the townships of Franklin, Lawrence, Perry and Bethlehem, in Stark county, was surveyed, the State of Ohio thus being able to extend its jurisdiction, under the provisions of the treaty of Fort Industry; and just here it may be well to give the names of the persons who made the surveys extending from the tenth to the sixteenth range, inclusive of the sixteenth and a portion of the tenth. They were the late John Harris, long an honored member of the Stark county bar; William Henry, who will be remembered by the older citizens of the western portion of this county and the city of Wooster, where he died a few years since; Joseph H. Lauvill, John Beaver, and if my memory be not at fault, the late Hon Smith Oven, all of whom filled honorable positions in the public since, and no sketch of the pioneer history of Stark and Wayne counties would be correct without honorable mention of them and the service they rendered in laying broad and deep the foundations of the excellent social structures for which the western portion of Stark and all of Wayne county was distinguished.

I am indebted to the late General Laurens V. Bierce, who was a historian who 'gathered from the shadowy past the straggling beams' of pioneer history, for the following extract from his "Historical Sketches of Summit County."

Referring to the organization of Franklin township, General Bierce says: "This township is called Township 2, Range 10, as Lawrence township in Stark county in called Township 1, Range 10. In surveying ranges the United States began as did the Connecticut Land Company at the east line of the state at the base of the Western Reserve, in latitude 41° north, and every six miles west was a range, numbering from east to west. The townships on the east side counted from the Ohio river north to the base of the Reserve. Thus the north tow[n]ship in the 1st range in Stark county, on the base line of the Western Reserve, is Lexington township 19 range 6, lying nineteen townships of six miles each, or 114 miles north of the Ohio river and six townships of six miles each, or forty six miles west of the State line. The townships thus continued to be numbered until they reached the Ohio Land Company's purchase, when they count from the north line of that purchase. This regularity continues until we reach Range 10, when we find the north township, Franklin, numbered 2, thus making two townships of that number, as well as of number 1 of that range. The cause of that was that when the survey was made and the townships and ranges numbered in 1800, there was but a fraction of this township lying east of the Tuscarawas River that belonged to the United States. All west of the river belonged to the Indians.

"In running the west line of range 10 they struck the Tuscarawas River in Lawrence township, next south of Franklin, and there not being enough for a township in either, they were called 'Fractions 1 and 2 in Range 10.' In 1807, after the Indian title was extinguished, the territory west of the Tuscarawas was surveyed by Joseph H. Lauvill and enough added to that on the east side of the river to make full townships of six miles each, but the numbers have never been changed; so that what originally stood for the number of the fractions now stands for the number of these townships."

At the risk of making history repeat itself a little too often, I thought it better to furnish the above extract from that useful and interesting pamphlet, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

In 1815, December 4th, the Commissioners of Stark county "ordered that the first township in the 10th range be and the same is hereby erected into a new township to be called Lawrence. Ordered, that advertisements be put up at the house of George Taneman, John Morehead and Leonard Kerstetter to meet at the house of Robert Lyttle on the first Monday of April next and there elect township officers." In 1800, seven years before the organization of the township, Stark county was organized in describing the boundaries of the county the township of Lake was included, then organized by Columbiana county, and which is really the first township organized in the county.

ROBERT H. FOLGER.

### "Gentle Billows."

The above is the name for the grand new piano piece by the popular composer, A. T. Cramer. It is the best and prettiest piece ever published, and will become as popular as the famous Maiden's Prayer. Copy off the name at once and send for a copy to your music dealer, or send us 25c. and it will be sent at once. J. C. GROENE & Co., 42 Arcade, Cincinnati.

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Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 115 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

The opening article in the *Southern Bivouac* for February is by Judge A. F. Richards, "Bass Fishing in the Shenandoah." Judge Gayarre tells of an interview on Reconstruction, held in 1866, with William H. Seward. General Liddell's Record of the Civil War is continued, and gives some inside views of the relations of the Southern War Governors to the central government at Richmond. This paper is accompanied by an excellent portrait of General Liddell. The article which will probably attract most attention is, "My Impression of General Robert Edward Lee," by Alexander Stephens. This article was dictated by Mr. Stephens a short time before his death, but never revised. It is accompanied by an unfamiliar portrait of Gen. Lee taken from an early photograph. Will Wallace Harney begins a story of life in Florida during the reign of the carpet bagger. Louis Pendleton tells "The Story of Black Dan," a runaway slave. Richard W. Knott has an article on "Poetry and Criticism." General Gilbert concludes his account of "Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky," and W. H. Swallow describes the disastrous charge of "Longstreet's Division at Gettysburg." The poetry of the number is unusually good. Paul H. Hayne has some strong lines on "Robert Lee;" Clinton Scollard contributes "Under the Magnolias," a descriptive poem; and there are poems by Henry Austin and "S. G." The editorial departments have their usual variety of interesting matter.

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## THE FIENDISH SIOUX.

### The Terrible Manner in Which a Stalwart Soldier Was Tortured by Indians.

The chief sent for me and gave me to understand that I might go and talk with the prisoner. At the time I took it as a gracious favor, but later on I saw that it was only the first step on the programme of torture. They wanted to torture the poor fellow mentally as well as physically. I at once went over to him. He was dust-covered and blood-stained, and evidently half-dead of thirst. Before speaking to him I brought him a gourd of water. The vessel held a full quart, and he drained it to the last drop before he looked up.

"My God! You are a white man!" he exclaimed, as he saw my face.

"Yes, but a prisoner, like yourself."

"Oh! you will save me, won't you? These infernal devils are going to torture me!"

I promised to interfere for his life, though holding out no hope that I could save it, and then asked:

"What command do you belong to?"

"Gen. Sully's."

"Where is it?"

"I was captured about twenty miles from here, and we broke camp this morning."

"Who was your captain?"

"Capt. Smith."

"What is your name?"

He promptly replied to the query, but I cannot now recall the name: it was like Sandsbury or Slaterly. He had the most direful forebodings of the immediate future, and anxiety and ill-usage had almost driven him crazy. He was a large, stout man, with black hair and deep-black eyes, and had evidently been in the service for years. He might have been termed a game man, but the fear of torture had made a child of him. At his earnest solicitation I went to seek the chief, but before I reached the tent a crowd of warriors seized the prisoner and carried him to a stake driven in the clear space in the center of the village.

I saw that I was too late, and started for my lodge, but before I reached it I was seized by two bucks and hurried to the stake and made to sit down on the grass between a sub-chief. The head chief had retired a few feet away, and his confidence expressed the great satisfaction he anticipated. The soldier's arms were tied behind him to the stake, while his legs were left free. Such terror and anguish I never saw in a human being before or since. He entreated me in language the chief he appeared to understand to save him. He offered to do anything, a dog to join them and fight for whites to do anything on earth to prove his life. I was half mad, for dared not even reply to him, while the chief and spectators mocked him.

At a signal from the chief the torture began. The soldier, as I said, neglected to state, was stripped stark naked. The first move was to cut a great slice from the left arm just above the elbow. The piece was held up to view and then thrown to the dogs. The man shrieked and sprang, and tugged at his bonds, but while so doing a slice was cut from the front of his right leg. Blood flowed so freely that I believed he would be a dead man in five minutes. Then his other arm and leg were sliced, and his cries for mercy were answered by shouts and laughter.

Then, at brief intervals, the prisoner's ears, nose and chin were cut off, his body cut and slashed, his toes severed from the feet, and brands of fire held against his legs and body that the squaws might see him squirm and dance. Even now, fifteen years after, I grow faint at the thought, and I shudder as I recall his groans and shrieks. As I sat there before him I neither turned my eyes away nor fainted. There was a horrible fascination which I could not shake off, and the feeling was strong upon me that I would be the next victim.

The torture continued for a full hour, during which time the man never fainted once, and there was scarcely an instant when he was not pleading and begging for mercy. He was dyed in blood after the first five minutes, and it ran down until the ground was saturated, but it was certainly a whole hour before he gave up. Along towards the last, when he showed signs of fainting, the knives were applied to a fresh part and the fire-brands thrust again him, when he would at once revive. At length he fell forward, almost gone, and a warrior stepped up and scalped him. This was a signal to about twenty boys in waiting, and they at once rushed in, each armed with a knife, and cut and slashed and stabbed, until what was left of the poor body resembled a piece of bloody beef.—*Captain Pleasonton in New York Sun.*

### The Staff of Life.

No degree can be assigned to the first bread, specimens having been found among the remains of the mysterious people who lived on the Swiss lakes before the dawn of history. The bread of the lake-dwellers was made from wheat, barley and even poppy-seeds, and was baked between red-hot stones. By Chinese writers Ching-Noung is reputed to have been the first who taught men—about 2,700 B. C.—the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice. The baking of bread was known in patriarchal ages—see Exodus xii: 15—and became a profession at Rome in 170 B. C. Barley-bread was used in England in the time of James I, potato-bread is now eaten in Ireland, and powdered codfish is made into bread in Iceland.

It is said that wildcats of enormous size still haunt the back country towns of Connecticut. In East Lyme they dart up trees about the farm houses at night, snatch a fat turkey and make off with it easily. In Bozrah, the other day, a big cat killed a full-grown sheep and had partly eaten it before the farmer could get his gun. Hunting parties frequently get on the track of the animals, but have not got a shot at one as yet. Last year several wildcats were killed in East Lyme and on the western border of Salem.

A Chinaman in Boston announces that he can cure diseases where all others fail.

### Sold his Fur-Farm.

"There is some mighty green men in this world," said the passenger from the West, "and I struck one of 'em a week or two ago. If I hadn't I wouldn't be here now. Last spring I went out into Western Nebraska and homesteaded a quarter section. I had'nt seen the land, but took it supposin' it was all right. But when I got there I found it already inhabited. About 150 acres of the 160 were covered with a prairie-dog town. Well, I concluded to settle down and see what I could do, and I'm mighty glad now that I did. About two weeks ago I was up to the railroad station trying to get trusted for some bacon and flour and terbacker, an' feelin' right smart discouraged. I was out of money and grub, and the winter was comin' on fast, an' I couldn't see any way out of it, but to eat prairie dogs, an' them mighty hard to catch. But that was the turning point in my luck. While I was at the station an Englishman got off the cars, an' as I was now to was out West lookin' fer a place to make an investment. Said he'd heard o' the fur business, an' wanted to know if he was out in the fur country yet.

"'Yes,' says I, there hain't no fur—an' jist then an idea struck me, an' I changed my tune. 'Fur,' says I, there hain't no better fur country than this on 'arth. Just come out to my place till I show you my fur farm.'

"And he went out with me, an' I showed him the prairie-dog town, an', as luck would have it, it was a bright, sunny day, an' the dogs was out scootin' around by the hundreds.

"'Talkin' about furs,' says I, 'what d'ye think of that?' I've been six years growin' those mink, an' hain't sold a hide. It's all natural increase. Guess they's about seven thousand of 'em now, an' they double every year. How many will there be in ten years?'

"You oughter seen that Englishman's eyes open as he took out his pencil an' figured it up. He made it 7,168,000 mink.

"'Well,' says I, call it 5,000,000, to be on the safe side. I won't rest $1 to keep 'em, either, an' if they're worth a cent they're worth $1 a piece. There's millions in it.'

"Then we got right down to business, an' in less than an hour I had sold out for $7,000 cash an' the next day I paid $320 for the homestead at the Land office, got my patent, transferred it to him and took the first train for the East. Step into the bar with me, partner, an' take a drink."—*Chicago Herald Train Talk.*

### Living in Washington.

Washington life in any form is costly. It was not so in the old days, or as late as the Seventh Administration, when rich and fashionable visitors here took their perfect work in lots of [illegible] and as a sport. One way [illegible] in Washington, of course, is to go to a hotel, and this way is not so very much costlier than other ways after all. Another way is to buy or rent a house outright. But by far the larger part of the visiting contingent seek a suite of rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, as the case may be, with board. A suite of two or three furnished rooms in any desirable location will cost a man and wife all the way from $81 to $150 a month. Very stylish apartments will run still higher. Board ranges from $20 to $35 or more a month for each individual. There is one other way of living peculiar to Washington, which is extensively used, but which cannot be conscientiously recommended. This is to take a suite without board and have meals brought to one's room by a caterer. There are many of these caterers here, and they do their work as well as possible in the nature of the case. They charge only about $25 a month apiece, and furnish an abundance of good food as expeditiously as they can. But the inconveniences and drawbacks of the plan are obvious. The food has to be cooked at the caterer's headquarters and carried in trains to his patrons' homes. Then the table has to be set and the viands carried from the vehicle and placed upon the dishes. By this time all the cooked meats have become cold and must be heated again over the fire or an alcohol lamp. All the courses are brought in at once, and while one is being eaten the next is cooling and becoming spoiled in fact, the whole meal is spoiled before it reaches the hungry [illegible].—*Capital Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

### Touching the Texan.

He was fresh from the wilds of the Southern country, where every man has a record of dead. I know him well. He was a Major now he's a convict, with his bullet in his tongue, ear and eyelet craters all over him. A piece on his left ear would be useful to hold a pen if his hand had not a gun on it ready to a revolver. The pen may be mightier than the sword, but it isn't a patch on the revolver. He was, I am afraid, not at his best when I saw him. His syntax was wild and his prosody all astray.

"Yes," he said, "it is a nice life; a real nice, pleasant, agreeable life. They are all Texans there, and if there is any place where there are unmistakable gentlemen it is in the mountains. Texans carry their lives in their hands most of the time. They carry other people's lives in their belts or their boots, or down the back of their neck. I would like you to come down there."

"Thank you very much."

"Yes; I'd like to introduce to you an old gentleman there, as genial an old man as you ever met."

"Is he a Texan?"

"Yes, but he's so kindly-natured a fellow. I am sure you'd like him. I made his first acquaintance under very peculiar circumstances. He had just arrived. He came up to me and said: 'Your name's —, I hear.'"

"Yes, sir, that's my name."

"They tell me you're awful good."

"You don't tell me!" said I.

"Yes; they tell me you're awful good. I think I'll just take a shot at you myself."

And the old gentleman in a genial way, stepped back a little and fired. I wasn't scared. I walked up to him and I handed him my Gatling.

"Here," said I, "you try this. That gun of yours can't hit anything.

It broke him all up, and he's been one of my best friends ever since. Come down and meet him.—*San Francisco Call.*

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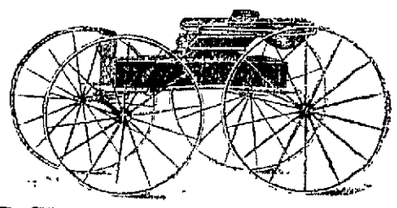

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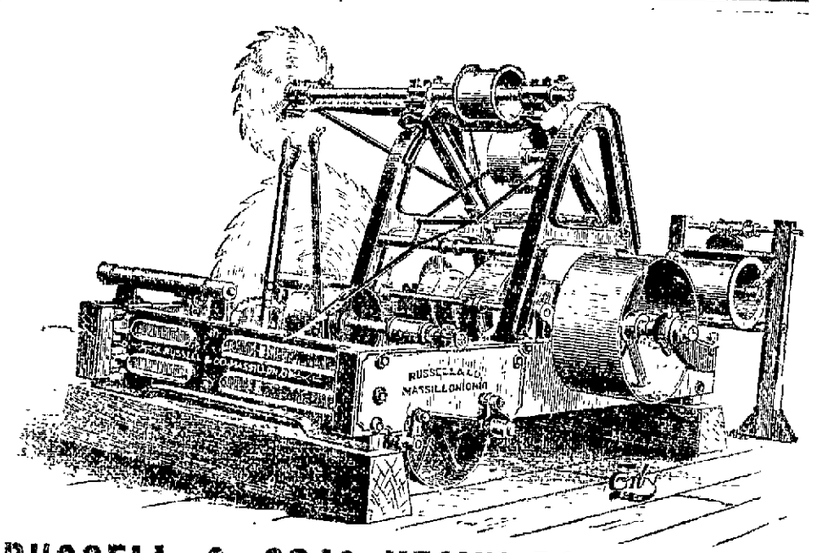

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### Wit[illegible] the Lark.

You may w[illegible]
pu[illegible]ggle and argue and talk and dis
Fr[illegible]e
B[illegible]n how till the end of the torte,
[illegible] you'll find it the truth—simple, plain, ab
solute—
It's the early bird catches the worm.

If you answer the rising-bell back with a
snore,
And under the blanket still squirm,
You may just as well sleep two or three hours
more,
For the early bird's gobbled the worm.

The man who invariably misses the train
The truth of my song will confirm;
He can never sell goods on the road, it is plain
For the early bird catches the worm.

And though you hate work, and are fonder of
play,
Or though you feel weak and infirm,
Just get up and scoot round at the breaking of
day,
For the joke it will be on the worm.
—R. J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

## SO BLUE.

"My child, you have more than fulfilled every hope I ever formed of you."

Magdalen Foster blushed with pleasure at her father's words, as well she might, for the letter in her hand announced that the papers sent up by her at the recent classical examination entitled her to the ninth place in the first class.

She was tall and stooped slightly, her complexion, though clear, was colorless, and she had the reflective, full look that is not infrequently the sign of habitual study. Yet her face was singularly sweet in expression, the open, tranquil brow seemed incapable of frowning, the brown eyes might be dreamy, but never irate.

"Magdalen," continued her father, "are you still willing to become my amanuensis?"

"Oh, papa," returned the girl, eagerly, "I shall be so proud if you will let me."

Mr. Foster was an eminent student of the classics, and it had always been Magdalen's great ambition to help him in the preparation of his valuable works.

She did not foresee all the results of her college achievements, and of this new relation to her father. It did not occur to the simple-minded girl that there was anything in what she had done to alienate her from her old acquaintances. Yet so it was. Quite unconsciously she awed her contemporaries, who, girls and young men alike, fought shy of so distinguished a "blue-stocking." She remained Miss Foster only in name; to all intents and purposes Nora was the elder sister. While Magdalen had been poring over her books, Nora had studied the art of making herself agreeable, and assiduously cultivated various useful gifts.

One evening they were taken by surprise by the unexpected arrival of Will Fairburn, an old friend and playfellow. Dinner was just being served, and the young man took his seat among them, laughing and putting up his hands as if to petition against the volley of questions and exclamations with which he was saluted.

"I haven't distinguished a single word any one has said," he declared at last.

"But I imagine you are asking where I sprang from and what I've come about. Briefly, then, I'm off to the west in a month's time, and have come to bid you all a long farewell."

"Farewell!" exclaimed all the Fosters. "What do you mean?"

"I had $25,000 left me by my aunt," Will proceeded to explain; "and a friend strongly advises me to invest it in cattle. He says they pay tremendously and the life is delightful. I have consulted every possible authority and really don't see that I could do better. I hate office work, I haven't the brains to take up a profession, and farming here is no go. And I consider that I am rather cut out for a rancher."

He ended in a tone of modest self-appreciation, which was not unwarranted, for he was a man of splendid physique. Besides which, all his tastes fitted him for an occupation demanding physical rather than mental ability. He had never cared for study. So long as he could scrape on at school and college without disgracing himself he was content, and devoted his heartiest energies to the athletic sports in which his soul delighted.

Dinner over, Mr. Foster rose almost immediately from the table.

"Can you spare me an extra hour this evening, Magdalen?" he asked.

"Certainly, papa, I will come at once."

"Magdalen is a good deal changed," remarked Will, as he and Nora strolled out into the garden together. Nora offered her own explanation, taking care to speak in the most affectionate sisterly tone.

"Yes," she said; "you are right. You see ever since Magdalen returned from Wellesley she has been encouraged in her devotion to study. People express the greatest admiration for her talents; then papa has made her his secretary, and so, without being in the least conceited, she naturally feels that she is superior to the girls she ordinarily meets. You know, Will, I can't help thinking it was a mistake to let her grow so very learned. I think it is a woman's part to be helpful and domestic, to take interest in the good management of small matters, and in the welfare of those about her."

"Why can't Magdalen be domestic as well as intellectual?" demanded Will moodily. "I don't see the incompatibility."

Nora did not choose to tell him that Magdalen had begged to be allowed to take part in the household affairs and that she herself had opposed the suggestion. She had gained a character for domesticity, and she did not wish to have her supremacy shared.

"I dare say there is no actual incompatibility," she admitted gently; "but Magdalen is so wrapped up in her work for papa that we never think of occupying her mind with matters which I am quite willing to see after myself. Why should she be bothered? She is not the girl to marry, unless indeed"—Nora laughed gaily—"she could find a man that was all intellect and had no bodily needs to be ministered to."

Poor Will! Magdalen joined them in the garden later on, but for his own sake he held aloof from her. The girl was greatly hurt, as of old she had been his special friend. Too shy to complain however, she shrank into herself, and with a pang of regret, saw Will fall into the way of the world—treat her, namely, with distant respect, and Nora with familiar friendliness. He had not been at Foster's many days before his name was coupled with Nora's by all the match-makers in the neighborhood. The good people were much mistaken. Will might walk, ride, or play tennis with Nora, or even constitute himself her cavalier and escort on every possible occasion, but secretly his heart went out toward Magdalen. Yet how, after Nora's words, could he dream of betraying his devotion? How could he, a man whose only attainments were those of physical strength and agility, hope to please a girl thrown both by training and natural bent in the midst of purely intellectual interests? Sadly he told himself that she was not for him. And Magdalen as sadly told herself that somehow she had forfeited Will's friendship, by which, had he only known it, she had set great store. He seemed to her the perfection of a gentleman, and perhaps his want of learning was the thing she liked best about him; so cordially did she hold her own blueness in abhorrence. Thus were the two kept apart by a phantom barrier raised between them by Nora, who, without caring for Will herself, resented his preference for Magdalen. She was under no misapprehension as to his feelings, and yet a petty jealousy debarred her from doing what lay in her power toward bringing about a better understanding between him and her sister.

Will's last day arrived. A large tennis party was to take place at Foster's in the afternoon, as a sort of farewell entertainment for him, and he did his best to throw off the despondency which oppressed him.

"Will you play to-night, Magdalen?" he asked, very hesitatingly in the morning.

Magdalen shook her head.

"No," she said shyly, "I don't play tennis."

"Of course not," laughed Nora. "Will, what an extraordinary idea! As if you didn't know Magdalen was above tennis."

"It is not that," said Magdalen, coloring; "but that tennis is above me. I tried it again and again at Wellesley, but it was never any good. I only spoil every set I play in."

"Oh, well, you can't play or you won't," said Nora, impatiently; "it's all the same."

Nora's sudden ill temper seemed very uncalled for, but she was irritated by the disappointment on Will's face. Presently, however, her equanimity was restored, and she said, putting her hand to the young man who had turned to her, "I will be your partner, and you, Magdalen, need not play, but shall talk to the people—that is, if papa can spare us his walking dictionary of old antiquities."

Another allusion to her blueness! Magdalen gave her sister an appealing look and turned away. Will fell into a brown study. During the afternoon he played a good deal with Nora as his partner, and the two proved an invincible couple. As Nora was fully occupied with the game, Magdalen was called for once to do her share in receiving and talking to the guests. They were more than ever impressed with her intense blueness, for the poor girl had the heartache, and found it strangely hard to look bright and smiling. Many were the remarks made to her about Will and Nora, who certainly played admirably together. In the middle of one exciting set, a young married lady, who was sitting next to Magdalen, whispered confidentially. "Those two are made for one another, aren't they? Depend upon it they will be partners in earnest before Mr. Fairburn leaves."

Magdalen went a little pale as she answered evasively. "Every one likes to have Nora for a partner."

"Yes, yes, I know; but not in the sense I mean. What a loss she will be to us all! Now tell me do you think Mr. Foster will let her go with him, or will they have to wait?"

This was going too far, Magdalen thought.

"The question has not been discussed yet," she replied distantly; and, awed by her manner, the young lady subsided into silence.

Magdalen went up to her room, when the party was over, in a very miserable frame of mind. As she cast a retrospect over her life of late, it seemed to her that her success at Wellesley had cost her everything she most cared about. She did not know how much her three years at Wellesley had done for her. She was not in a position to realize the all-important difference between her habit of mind and that of Nora's, between her unworldliness and Nora's worldliness.

The twilight deepened, and at last Will could delay the inevitable leave-taking no longer. Magdalen kept out of the room. Will's going was the most terrible thing that had ever happened to her, and she would rather not say good-bye at all, than have to do it carelessly before them all.

"Where is Magdalen?" asked Will presently.

"She was looking out something in Herodotus for me just now, Will," said Mr. Foster. "Eva, go and call her; tell her that Will is waiting to say good-bye."

Poor Will! It was a bitter thought that she could not leave her Greek of her own accord, even to bid him farewell.

"Magdalen is not in the study, papa," said the child, returning. "Jane says she saw her go down the garden into the shrubbery."

"I will go to her there," said Will hastily.

The place referred to was a small preserve just outside of Mr. Foster's garden, and it was not many minutes before Will found Magdalen. She was lying on the ground in the dusk, her face buried in her hands, and her whole frame shaken by violent sobs. In a moment he was kneeling by her side.

"Magdalen," he exclaimed anxiously, "what is it?"

At the sound of his voice Magdalen rose, and checked her tears. "Nothing, Will," she said, with quivering lips.

"Don't say nothing when you mean something," said Will. "Maggie, tell me what is the matter?"

He was the only person that ever called her Maggie, and now the old pet name, used for the first time this visit, renewed the confidence that had existed between them as children.

"I'm so unhappy," said Magdalen, "so dull, and blue and stupid. I am no good to anyone, and nobody cares for me."

"Now, Maggie," said Will, "you have told at least half a dozen fibs. You are not dull, you are not stupid and you are not bl—at least, if you are blue, blueness is particularly charming; you are good for a great deal, and everybody cares for you."

Magdalen shook her head.

"Don't be unreasonable," remonstrated Will—"what about me? Don't I care for you?"

His voice was full of a tenderness which Magdalen shyly ignored.

"You used to," she said.

It was all over with Will; no power on earth could have held him back from pouring out his confession to her.

"Magdalen," he said, "if I tell you I love you, worship you, think of you night and day, could you answer anything but that you don't care whether I do or not?"

It was out now. Magdalen stood and gazed, as if she could not believe her ears, at the hand that had grasped hers. At last a smile of wonderful happiness stole about her lips.

"Why, Will," she said raising her eyes to his; "if was just you that I minded most of all about; but you don't—you can't really mean—"

Will did not find it very difficult to satisfy her that he could and did mean all and more than he had said. Great was the amazement of the Fosters when presently they re-entered the sitting-room together, and Will announced that he never meant to say good-bye to Magdalen at all.

Mr. Foster's consent given, he changed his plans, invested all his capital in the east after all, and eventually settled down on a large farm near the Fosters, as happy a husband, with as happy a wife, as was to be found in the United States.

Is this possible? Could they live for long together without a difference between them becoming a discord? Yes; for the wise "Professor at the Breakfast-Table" points out to us, "It takes a very true man to be a fitting companion for a woman of genius, but not a very great one."

### President Eliot's Curiosity.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, is a man of marked ability as an executive officer. He is weak on the scholarly side. His communication to the world that General Grant had never heard of Oliver Twist reminds me of a rattling good story on himself, the authenticity of which I can vouch for.

When Bonamy Price, professor of political economy at Oxford, was being entertained in Cambridge, Price and Eliot were thrown together at dinner. Bonamy, who was an intolerable bore, and on his old hobby, "The Basis of Civilization, What Was It?" loudly declared that the only one who had successfully answered the question was a young girl—of Cambridge, Eng. So that I may arouse no unnecessary curiosity, let me say at once the answer to Professor Price's conundrum was simply this: "Progressive Desire." But valuable or not, Price did not choose to divulge the wonderful answer on the occasion in question. He merely propounded it as something every one should know. The Boston men laughed uneasily, as if to say, "Oh, yes, we know it," and the subject of conversation suddenly changed.

The next day President Eliot sought out Price, and, after a little conversation, began in an embarassed way to broach something.

"Professor Price, I was much interested in the turn the conversation took last evening—"

No answer from Price except a slight raising of the eyebrows.

"You spoke, I believe, of a young lady, who, who—"

A downward look from Price.

"Who successfully answered the question, 'What was the true basis of civilization?'"

Price nodded in the affirmative.

"I forgot to ask you about it at the time," continued Eliot in the agony of his literary pride, "but I have been haunted by the idea all night. Would you mind telling me what is the true basis of civilization?"

"No, sir," answered Bonamy promptly, "find it out for yourself!"—*San Francisco Ingleside.*

### Wholesale Check Painting.

Eleven young women stood in a row behind the scenes on the stage devoted to a well-known burlesque entertainment. The eleven were a chorus. Their features averaged pretty. The eleven were not employed on account of talent, for they were little more than figurantes, and so the manager had easily insisted that they should be young and comely. When I saw them they had just emerged from their dressing-room, and were within ten minutes to appear before an audience. They looked well, except that their countenances were ghastly white.

"What on earth's the matter with them?" I asked. "Stage fright?"

"Not much," was the reply. "You couldn't scare them with an audience of Booths and Irvings. They've not had their bloom put on yet. Here is their painter watch him."

The girls ranged themselves, facing a strong light. A man with a palette and several brushes went up to the one at the end of the line. She stopped her tongue, shut her saucy mouth and held her face expressionlessly still. The artist dabbed a brush in the smutch of black paint on the palette and deftly shaped her eyebrows and rimmed her eyelids. Then he took up a brushful of red, spotted her cheeks and covered her lips. Stepping back a pace, he gazed critically at his job. The girl grinned so suddenly and mechanically that I got the impression that she had gone daft, but that was quite in the way of professional duty, and was intended to show how she would look when she smiled at the audience, so that he could see how to outline the red of her lips. This he did with a few rapid strokes. Finally he rubbed the color on her cheeks until it blended satisfactorily with the white groundwork, gave her a critical examination from a dozen feet, and she was ready for exhibition. She thereupon dropped off the end of the line, and the same operation, varied only as the difference of the subject required, was repeated on the next girl. The man's movements were wonderfully quick and dexterous, and the eleventh charmer was finished in a space of time that may as well be called a jiffy.

## MISSING LINKS.

Pointed toes to shoes for the feminine foot are in favor still.

The pistol was invented in Pistola, in Tuscany, by Camillo Vitelli, in the sixteenth century.

A New York oculist predicts that at least half of the people of this country will wear spectacles within fifty years.

An Omaha woman showed her good nature by having her picture taken in a group with her three divorced husbands.

Inventors say that no device has yet been invented that will secure perfect and even temperature in a railroad car during cold weather.

The State of New York is trading rainbow trout with Germany for brown trout, with which to stock some of the Adirondack streams.

Dr. Dio Lewis contends that hot water, used internally and externally, is the best known remedy for all diseases to which human flesh is heir.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has established fourteen reading-rooms at points along its line for the benefit of its employes.

An autograph of the Mikado of Japan, upon silk, with gorgeous red background, illuminated with lettering of gold, has been received from Yokohama by Governor Sherman, of Iowa.

Several strips of papyrus, originally taken from an Egyptian grave and placed in the Berlin Museum, have been found to contain portions of a lost work of Aristotle on the Greek constitution.

The army of artificial-flower makers in Paris is said to number not less than 30,000 souls. No country equals France in this art, and expert artificers—generally girls—can always find work at good wages.

It is believed that in ten years Yankton, D. T., will be an inland town. In front of the city, where the river ran twenty feet deep five years ago, there are now 100 acres of land six-feet above high-water mark.

At a recent meeting of the Holland Society, in New York, a resolution talked about, but not passed, sought to require every member of the society whose name begins with "Van" to write it with a small "v;" those who have the prefix "de" to use the small "d," and those who have dropped the prefix "Van" to restore it.

Americans are not welcomed very enthusiastically at first-class hotels in London, says Walter McMichael, of Philadelphia, who has just got home from England. The reasons given for this are that the Americans drink very little wine, and are not, as a rule, particular about wearing full dress suits at dinner, a rule that an Englishman would not think of violating.

Of the 300,000,000 eggs annually used in Paris every one is inspected by being held before a candle. Rotten ones are thrown into a vat, which is emptied daily. Those "spotted" and unfit for food are sold to manufacturers, who extract their albumen and other chemical ingredients. The price of eggs is rising, owing to the increased demand of other countries and to onerous customs duties on those imported.

A Boston newspaper is publishing a series of monthly articles which may be called "Easy Lessons in Burglary." The article for December contained minute instructions for "second-story work," which, it informed beginners, has superceded the old-fashioned process of midnight robbery with violence. The ease, simplicity, and safety of this popular modern method were described with a clearness and vigor which could hardly fail to arouse the interest of the professional burglar and the enthusiasm of the ambitious amateur. The householder possibly might not be so appreciative.

The daughter of James D. Fish has taken up her residence in Auburn. The rules of the prison allow prisoners to receive friends for a half-hour once a month. Warden Lanchart has, however, extended to Miss Fish the privilege of visiting her father once a fortnight. Their interviews occur in the Chaplain's office, where Fish is employed in reading letters to and from his fellow-prisoners. Miss Fish attends the service in the prison-chapel Sunday mornings, and, seated in the visitors' gallery, is enabled to see her father at his devotion, but does not get an opportunity then to speak with him.

Near Haverstraw, N. Y., stands High Tor, a mountain of romantic rocks, beetling ledges, precipices, zig-zag paths, and that sort of thing. A few days ago Mr. Blakledge and Miss Millicent Porter, lovers, were coming down the mountain toward Haverstraw, when he fell headlong from a cliff. His "pale" face was seen gazing up from a tree that had caught the fallen form, and the heroine knew she must rescue him. Willing fingers ripped her cloak (how fortunate she did not have her seal sacque on!), and, tying the four shreds to other shreds, nobly obtained by the truly heroic sacrifice of a petticoat, she let the rope down. When it had been grasped by the youth, up he came, hand over hand, and down he limped to Haverstraw.

All school children have been taught for a whole generation that "the Mississippi river rises in Lake Itasca." Captain Williard Glazier in 1881 made an exploration and discovered that this was an error. The river has its origin, it is claimed, in a small lake beyond Lake Itasca. Captain Glazier describes it as "nestling among the pines of an unfrequented and wild region of Minnesota, many miles from the nearest white settlement, and just on the dividing ridge which forms the great water-shed of North America." The lake is about one mile and a half at the widest point and nearly round, and its water coming mainly from springs is as clear as crystal. In honor of the discoverer the lake has been christened Lake Glazier.

Bishop Spaulding saw a most pronounced case of dandy drag itself inertly past. The fellow had all the symptoms of acute idiocy so markedly visible that there was no mistaking the social disease—Anglomania—that had pitifully altered him from the healthy, vigorous, sensible young fellow that he might otherwise have been. "Well, here's a thought for comfort," the Bishop is quoted as saying. "I happen to know who he is. His family are wealthy and very fashionable. He has been brought to think that work is not for him to think of, and that his life is destined to be perfectly idle. In that view, don't you comprehend, the best course for him to pursue is the one that is most harmless, and what could have less actual viciousness in it than the career of an assiduous fop? Just think of it. He might be a gambler, a brawler, a sensualist; or he might even take to burglary, arson, murder. O, yes, if a young man is bound to be nothing useful, then by all means encourage him to be an innocuous dandy."—*New York Sun.*

Thomas Stevens, the young American who is journeying around the globe on a bicycle, writes from Teheran that he had the distinction of an audience with the Shah of Persia, who was profoundly interested in the novel steed. The shah is a humorist, for, after seeing the wheelman's art illustrated in various ways, he requested Stevens to make a spurt down a long, smooth footpath. "The garden," writes the adventurous American, "is traversed by a network of irrigating ditches; but his majesty solemnly assures me that there is nothing of the kind across the path he wishes to see me ride down as fast as possible. Two hundred yards from the spot where this assurance is given sees me executing a lightning-like dismount, while going at a twelve-mile pace, to avoid running into the very thing I had just been told didn't exist." When the Shah was assured that the cycler had jeopardized his limbs, if not his neck, his Majesty was put into excellent humor and laughed heartily.

### Train Talk.

"This Phil Armour may be a very smart man," said the long-haired passenger from Wisconsin, "but I have a scheme which will make a million dollars while he's making a cent a million to his cent I say."

"What, you?"

"Yes, me. I'm the very man that's got the scheme. Got it right here in my head, too. And if you'll promise not to give it away I'll tell you what it is. You promise? All right. Well, to begin with, wheat is a great staple, ain't it? The wheat crop of the northwest regulates the price in the world according to its quantity, doesn't it? As soon as farmers get their crops harvested they thresh it out, don't they? The wheat comes in as fast as it is needed and can be shipped, and so the price is regulated, not by what is offered, but by the quantity raised, ain't it? Now, see here. Suppose I get up a company; we incorporate under the laws of several states; we send out 1,000 agents, who travel all over the northwest during the first seven months of 1886; they each see ten farmers a day, or 10,000 altogether, or 80,000 a week, or say 1,500,000 farmers during the seven months; they get each one of these farmers to join our association, taking stock to the extent of his wheat crop, whatever it may be; every farmer agrees under penalty not to sell a bushel of wheat until the price touches $2 at Chicago, and to give the association all he gets over $2 a bushel; these 1,500,000 farmers will grow four-fifths of the wheat crop of the country, and thus we'll have the 1886 crop in our pool; there'll be no wheat offered in the market, and to be had for love, food or money; the price will go sailing up to about $5 a bushel in less than ten days after threshing begins; the world must have wheat, and we'll have a corner on about all the wheat in America. We'll make such regulations as to the quantities to be sold that we can keep the price at about $3 all fall and winter. Millions in it? Why millions are no name for it. The farmers will fall over each other in their haste to get into our association. We'll be the absolute masters of the grain market, and if the crop is 500,000,000 bushels we'll make about $500,000,000. Our expenses will be only two millions. And that ain't all. We'll sell railroad stocks short, because if the roads can't get any wheat to carry they'll have to pass their dividends, and down will go their shares five points at a jump."

"Great scheme."

"Great scheme! Why man, in two years I'll be able to buy Chicago. I'll build a palace the walls of which shall be $20 gold pieces. But say!"

"What!"

"Lend me half a dollar till after I get my company started, will you?"—*Chicago Herald.*

### Actresses' Voices.

In a recently published article, Clara Morris is reported to have spoken as follows of Sarah Bernhardt's voice:

"Wonderful," she said; "her intonation; her command of her voice, the musical modulation; the intensity. She seems to know just how far to go with it. I remember seeing her act once, and she allowed her voice to play on the feelings of the audience for a certain time, and just as nearly every woman before her was on the point of crying Bernhardt cleared her voice, changed its key, changed the whole meaning of the lines, and I, who was as much worked up as anyone in the audience and expected to cry the next moment, got fooled. I could have murdered her almost for spoiling that cry; but she did it purposely, as I afterward learned. The voice betrays tears more quickly than the expression of the face. I have learned that. By training my voice in a certain key I can feel a situation more quickly than by trying to look what I express by the tone of my voice. The voice plays upon the feelings of an audience more quickly than any look that was ever seen on an actress' face. It is a pity that a good many young actresses can't understand that voice needs more careful training than facial expression. The expression of the face becomes a twin to the expression of the voice, but the face must follow the words. Tears?" asked the actress in reply to a question. "Well, one must either be a pump or else one must be a desert in emotional drama. For my own part I cry in nearly everything I play. The audience frequently follows me. Of course I feel a great deal that I play. I must, else never mind how large my reservoir of tears, there would be times when I couldn't cry. Let a woman play Miss Multon, we'll say, and imagine herself the character she is playing, and ninety-nine women out of every hundred will cry. They can't help it."

### Hot Water For All.

A well-known engineer of this city has devised a plan for mitigating the severity of winter and spring in the North Atlantic States and warming the blue noses of our friends in Nova Scotia. The great warm current called the Gulf Stream surges by us on its northeasterly course, but it is commonly believed that the British isles and southwestern Europe get the benefit of it. With this stream almost within our reach we shiver and freeze through the winter months and that horrible season called spring, because a river of ice water from the glaciers of the pole pushes it away from our coast. Mr. Goodrige, the philanthropic engineer to whom we refer, proposes to dam this polar river in the strait of Belle Isle and turn its waters eastward into the wide Atlantic. This strait, which separates Newfoundland from Labrador, is at one point only ten miles wide and 150 feet deep. There he would invest $10,000,000 in a dam.

He suggests that the interposition of this obstacle would raise the temperature of the coast from Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras. Invalids could pass their winters at Cape Cod or on Block Island, the St. Lawrence Gulf and river would become navigable throughout the year, and the Newports of the future would lie on the shores of Nova Scotia. Giving free rein to his imagination, he sees the deflected polar current striking the Gulf stream off the banks of Newfoundland, bending it southward, and compelling it to waste its warmth upon the shores of Africa, while the perishing Britons fly to their Indian empire to save their lives.

That there is a Gulf stream has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all reasonable men. Moreover, we know that there is a polar current pouring down from the north along the coast of Labrador and following the shore-line as far south as Sandy Hook. But while this current hugs the coast, not all of its waters pass through the narrow strait which Mr. Goodrige proposes to dam. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that these waters for the most part pass outward around the eastern shore of Newfoundland. The dam would be a source of great comfort to the people who inhabit the shores of the St. Lawrence Gulf, but New England and New York would still be in the cold.—*New York Times.*

English journals record the late voyage of a large steamer, owned in London, which has been fitted to burn petroleum. Good time was made, and general satisfaction is expressed with the experiment. The consumption of oil on the voyage was a little over eight gallons per hour, costing about £1 per day, while the cost of coal for that period is calculated to be £7. Besides the saving in coal, a great saving will be effected in labor.


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Never fails to instantly relieve the most violent attack, and insures comfortable sleep. Used by inhalation, thus reaching the disease direct, relaxes the spasm, facilitates free expectoration, and effects CURES where all other remedies fail. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its immediate, direct and never failing effect. Price, 50c. and $1.00. Trial package *free*. Of druggist or by mail, for stamp. Cut this out.

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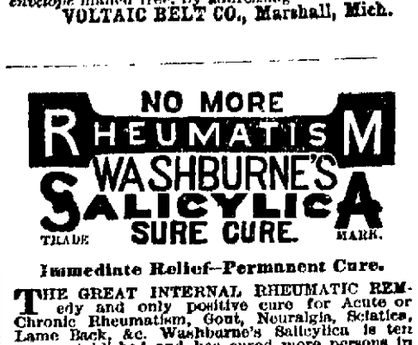

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### Overcoat Colds.

This is the season most appropriate for a little serious reflection on the subject of overcoats. Nothing seems more simple than to adapt clothing to the weather by the addition of an overcoat, light or heavy, as the occasion requires. It must not, however, be forgotten, that in proportion as the garment superimposed upon the ordinary clothes is effective in producing a sense of warmth it acts by arresting the evaporation of warm vapor from the body. This warm vapor continues to rise through the ordinary clothing, but it is prevented from escaping, and the clothes are saturated with it. The general effect is well enough while the overcoat is kept on, but the moment it is removed evaporation recommences, and the body is placed in a "cooler" constructed on the principle adopted when a damp cloth is wrapped round a butter-dish, the vapor passing off, abstracting the heat, and leaving the contents of the cooler refrigerated.

The point to make clear is that the overcoat, let it be fashioned and ventilated as it may, does not prevent the underclothing from being saturated with moisture, but actually tends to make the moisture accumulate therein. This is proved by the sense of genial warmth felt while the overcoat is worn, and the evidences of perspiration easily perceived under the arms and at the sides of the chest particularly, immediately after the overcoat has been removed. Moreover, we take off the overcoat when we enter a warm house, and precisely at the moment when muscular activity is suspended. A very little consideration will suffice to convince the commonsense thinker that nothing can well be worse managed than this process both as regards its nature and the time and conditions of its operation. It is opposed to all the canons of health to allow the clothing to become saturated with perspiration and then to take off external covering, and suffer rapid cooling by evaporation, while, if it were designed to do this at the worst possible time, probably none worse could be found than when muscular exercise has been discontinued. The suggestion we have to offer is, that it would be far better policy to wear only one coat at a time, and to make whatever change may be necessary by removing a thin coat and replacing it by a thicker one when going out of doors, and the reverse when coming in. If, instead of wearing overcoats, people would wear coats of different thicknesses, according to the weather and conditions generally, they would avoid the danger of cooling by evaporation; the garments saturated with moisture would be removed and dry off the body instead of on it. We believe no inconsiderable proportion of the "colds," attacks of lumbago, and even more formidable results of what are popularly called "chills," may be traced to the practice of wearing overcoats which arrest the ordinary process of evaporation, cause the clothing within to be saturated with accumulated perspiration, and are then removed, when rapid cooling takes place. The avoidance of this peril is to be attained by such change of coats as the conditions require.—*London Lancet.*

### Couldn't Stand the Test.

"Who is this young fellow who has been sparking you for the last six months?" suddenly inquired old man Foraker the other evening as he looked up at his daughter.

"Willie Blank," she demurely answered.

"Worth anything?"

"Not much, but he has prospects."

"Humph! I don't like his looks. He has a bad temper."

"Why, papa, he's an angel! Nothing on earth can make him angry."

"Does he wear a plug hat?"

"Oh, yes, he's just bought a new one—a regular daisy."

"I never saw it in the hall."

"But he takes it in the parlor with him."

"I see; you may run along now."

That evening, after Mary and her beau had got comfortably seated, the old man went coughing and stamping into the parlor. The lover's plug hat sat on a chair. Foraker walked over to that chair and sat down with all his might, smashing the hat flat as a 10 cent piece, and observed:

"Fine evening, sir? What do the papers to-night have to say about the Servian-Bulgarian troubles?"

The young man grew red and then white. He attempted to speak, but the words would not come. He finally got up, cast one annihilating look on the old man, ignored the girl entirely, and walked straight out of the room and the house. As he descended the steps the girl ran to the door and called:

"William! William? Won't you speak to me?"

The old man followed her and called: "Boy! you'll catch cold in your head without a hat!"

But the young man never halted or turned his head, and when his hoofbeats could no longer be heard on the walk the father turned to the girl and said:

"I was right, Mary, in regard to his temper. A young man who won't let his intended father-in-law smash his plug hat is no chap for you to marry. Beware of him as you would the deadly boa-constrictor."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### The German Railroad.

They are making a great fuss about an engineer on a railroad in Germany who has run on the road forty-nine years and never had an accident. We don't see anything wonderful about it, says R. J. Burdette in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The engineer on a German railroad, we believe, always walks ahead of his train and shoos everthing off the track while his wife shoves the train along after him. Still, we can see how an accident might happen. The engineer might grow weary and climb on the train and go to sleep, and so get into the station ahead of time, and run the risk of catching a severe cold while waiting for the Esteamangewagonhausbunderassmeister (German for station agent) to open the Sweitrackagesteamwagonausgeroundhausmitswansigdoors (round house). Indeed, when you come to think over it seriously, the life of a German railroad engineer, after he has been in continuous service ninety years, and has lost his hair, teeth, sight, and hearing, and his sense of taste begins to fail, is environed with peril.

[Continued from 1st page.]

nonorable methods, what he believed to be for the public good, to place its measures and its men in control of the government, then the accusation was true and the term of reproach became a just tribute to an honest service. It was the partisan, of deception and convic tions, dealing justly with opposing views, who in all ages of the world, in every field of human progress, has led way.

### House.

JAN. 20.—Mr. Matson (Ind.) called up in the house to-day his bill increasing the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of soldiers from $8 to $12 a month, and said that the addition of an annual cost to the government by reason of the passage of this bill would amount to something over $5,000,000.

Mr. Brown (Ind.) offered an amendment repealing the limitation clause of the arrears-of-pension act.

Mr. Bragg (Wis.) opposed the amendment, saying that no soldier was suffered from disability sufficient to entitle him to a pension had failed to know it until stirred up by some claim agent, twenty years after the war had closed. He also opposed the bill because it applied to all widows. It should, in his opinion, extend only to the woman who was married to the man when he received the disability, and not to the young girl woman married an old soldier to live with him the two or three last years of his life for the sake of his pension.

Mr. Henderson (Iowa) and Mr. Wolford (Ky.) supported the bill.

The minority report of the house committee on military affairs on the bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter was laid before the house to-day. It says:

The only tenable ground upon which the report can be sustained and the finding of the court-martial reversed is that the court wickedly, corruptly, and maliciously conspired to sacrifice Porter to save Pope from the odium of defeat, and it would be a bold man who affirms that proposition.

The minority argue that the bill is unconstitutional inasmuch as it is a usurpation by congress of the functions of the coordinate branches of the government. They say that if the bill does not nominate Porter to office it is an absolute nullity. If it does nominate him it is an invasion of the executive prerogative. It is advice or law. If advice it is useless, and if law it is usurpation. If the court-martial erred there is no appeal. The minority respected Porter for his persistence, still it could not but believe that this disobedience and inaction cast a shroud of woe over thousands at home and brought disaster to the national cause.

JAN. 21.—The House to-day had under debate the bill increasing pensions of soldier's widows from $8 to $12 a month. Mr. Walford made an impassioned speech in favor of the bill. He advocated the repeal of the arrearages limitation, but thought that to incorporate this provision in the bill might endanger the passage of both.

Mr. Reagan took the ground that only soldiers who had been disabled in the war or widows who had been wives of soldiers at the time the disability had occurred should receive pensions. He criticised the manner in which special pensions bills were passed by Congress and stated that he would drive the petitioners to the Pension Office and make them give proofs required by law. He asserted that there were numbers of men—he might say thousands—who were receiving pensions, who had no more right to them than he had.

Mr. Townshend offered an amendment providing that when an invalid pensioner shall die his widow or minor children shall be entitled to an original pension without being required to prove that the death of the pensioner was due to his military or naval service. Mr. Townshend thought the amendment was meritorious and justifiable from every standpoint. If a soldier who had unfortunately incurred a disability in the service should die, it was nothing more than humane and just that the widow and children should be furnished with means sufficient to keep them out of the poor house.

Mr. Townshend's amendment was rejected by a vote of 105 to 115. On motion of Mr. Snowden, an amendment was adopted making it a misdemeanor of any person to receive money for the prosecution of any claim arising under this act. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, then offered his amendment repealing the limitation on the arrears of pension act. Mr. Rogers raised the point that the amendment was not in order, as it contained the substance of a bill pending before the house. A long discussion of the point followed and in order to enable the matter to be looked into still further the House adjourned.

JAN. 22.—Mr. Herbert (Ala.) reported to the house to-day from the naval committee the Boutelle resolution of inquiry in relation to the obliteration of inscriptions in the Norfolk navy yard, so amended as to make it a resolution of inquiry into the conduct of the affairs of the yard under ex-Secretary Chandler. Without giving the republicans a chance to debate the matter, Mr. Herbert moved the previous question. The republicans resisted this, but were outvoted—87 to 84. Tellers were ordered, the body of the republicans refraining from voting, and upon the announcement of the result—111 to 70—Mr. Perkins (Kas.) raised the point of order that no quorum had voted.

Mr. Herbert, remarking that the republicans evidently did not care to have their own questions answered, said that he would withdraw the resolution, but on objection made by Mr. Reed (Me.) the speaker ruled that it could not be withdrawn without the consent of the house. The republicans asked to be allowed to offer amendments to the resolution, but this request Mr. Herbert refused to grant. A motion for a call of the house was then made, and the republicans opposed it. It was ordered, however, by a vote 133 to 123, and disclosed the presence of 256 members. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to arrest the twenty-nine absentees. After a hot debate the resolution was passed.

JAN. 25.—The house took an adjournment in respect to the memory of the late Joseph Rankin. Mr. Adams has prepared a bill to extend the pension of $72 per month to persons who may hereafter establish their right thereto. The Mexican pension bill about to be reported gives $8 per month to all survivors or their widows. The committee on public lands is about to report a measure forfeiting the Atlantic and Pacific grant of thirty million acres.

JAN. 26.—A bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Swinburne of New York declaring the silver dollar as a legal tender makes all standard silver dollars heretofore coined legal tender, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to recognize the coined silver dollar of 412½ grains as equal in value to the gold dollar in payment of all claims against or due the Government. The Secretary is authorized to purchase $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month at such rates as to correspond with the average market value of silver bullion for the preceding month not to exceed $1.07 per ounce, and directed to have coined in the United States mints $1,000,000 per month of fractional silver coin. He is also authorized to have printed $2,000,000 per month of silver certificates in denominations of $1, $2, and $5, representing silver bullion, and these certificates are declared to be a legal tender and redeemable in amounts of $5 and upward in silver coin or in bullion at market prices, etc.

The Eustis resolution declaring it to be the opinion of Congress that the bonds payable the 1st of February should be paid in silver was not taken up by the Senate Finance Committee to-day. The next regular committee meeting does not take place until next Tuesday. There are, therefore, no prospects of action by the committee before the payment of the bonds in question.

Bills were also introduced to establish life-saving stations outside San Francisco, for the relief of railway mail clerks who have been in the service twenty years, conferring the rank of commander upon Chief Engineer Melville, to authorize the payment of postal-notes at any money-order office, to limit the capital of any national bank to $5,000,000, to prohibit the importation of pauper labor, to give preference to American citizens in employing laborers on public works, and to limit the jurisdiction of federal courts in patent cases. A resolution was introduced directing the Secretary of the treasury to report his reasons for closing the mint at Carson, Nevada.

### CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower; Jan., 80¾@80⅞c; Feb., 80¾ 81c; May, 86⅞ 86¾c.
CORN—Lower; Jan., 36½ 36¾c; Feb., 36½ 36¾c; May, 40⅛ 40⅜c.
OATS—Lower; Jan., 29⅝ 29⅝c; Feb., 28¾ 28¾c.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork higher; Jan., $10.62 10.80; Feb., $10.6[illegible] 10.80; May, $10.9[illegible]11.10. Lard—Low[illegible]Jan., $6.[illegible]6.10; Feb., 6.05½ 6.12½; May, 6.27½@6.25½.
CATTLE—Market Steady. We quote:
Extra Choice Cattle ..... 5 25 5 50
Good Shipping Steers ..... 4 50 4 75
Medium Steers ..... 3 90 4 1
Hogs—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.65 3.80 for light; 3.90 4 1 for heavy.
Wool—Continued firm and active. Sales are readily effected at about the following range of prices:
Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 24 26c; Medium, tub, 30@32c; Fine, unwashed, 19 22c; Medium, unwashed, 24 26c; Coarse, unwashed, 19@23c; Burry, unwashed, 14@16c; Fine, washed, 28@30c; Medium, washed, 31@32c; Coarse, washed, 25@28c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 16@17c; Medium, unwashed, 20@22c; Coarse, unwashed, 20@21c.

### NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 February, 90 90⅜c; March, 92 92½c; May, 94@94⅜c.—CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 50 50c.

### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Higher; February, 80⅝c; May, 83⅜c. CORN—Firm at 36½c for No. 2.—OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 28½c. RYE—Dull; 64c for No. 1.

### CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Fair demand; Family $4.10@4.20. WHEAT—Firm at 85c. CORN—Strong at 37½c. OATS—Steady at 23c. RYE—Dull at 64c. PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $11.00. Lard steady at 6.15. Bulk Meats 5.35 5.45. Bacon $6.10 6.37½.

### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 Red, Jan., 91@91c; February, 91 91c; May, 95⅝@96c.—CORN—Lower; 33 33½c Jan.; 34 34½c Feb. OATS—Lower; cash, 28½c. RYE—Quiet; 60c. PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $11.00. Lard 5.05.

### BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western higher; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and January, 86½@87c; Feb., 87⅛ 87½c. CORN—Quiet; Jan., 47¾ 48c; Feb., 46½@47½c. OATS—Western White, 38 41c; Mixed do., 35 37c.

### What American Women Spend.

"There is hardly a trade that has grown so rapidly during the last few years as the cloak trade," said a New York manufacturer to a reporter recently. "A few years ago it was a trade almost unknown on this side of the Atlantic. In this country now there are hundreds of houses devoted to this interest alone."

"Can you give me any figures as to its progress?"

"According to the returns made at the last census, we find that the amount of business transacted in the matter of women's clothing footed up nearly $500,000,000, and it is likely the greater part of this was for outer garments. About two-thirds of this, or $319,000,000, is credited to New York; to Philadelphia, $2,500,000; Boston, $1,500,000; Chicago, $1,500,000; Cincinnati and San Francisco about $1,000,000 each. According to the 1880 census the amount of capital employed was about $7,500,000."

"What is the centre for manufacturing cloaks in Europe?"

"Berlin, probably because of the cheap manner in which they can be put together there. A number of cloaks used to be imported here from that place, but the imports have largely fallen off, and domestic goods are chiefly used. The foreign manufacturers cannot make goods to fit our American ladies well."

"Where do the various styles come from?"

"Paris stands at the head of the list of cities furnishing designs, although we are every year advancing in the line ourselves. Nearly all the cloak houses have representatives abroad, who visit London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. They buy samples of what they think would be a popular style and send them over to be copied."


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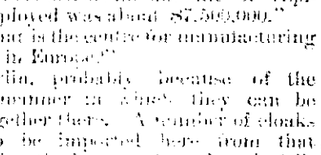
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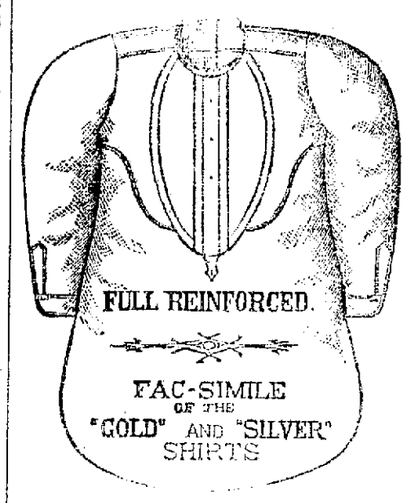

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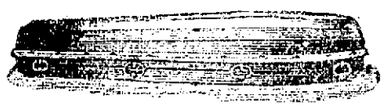
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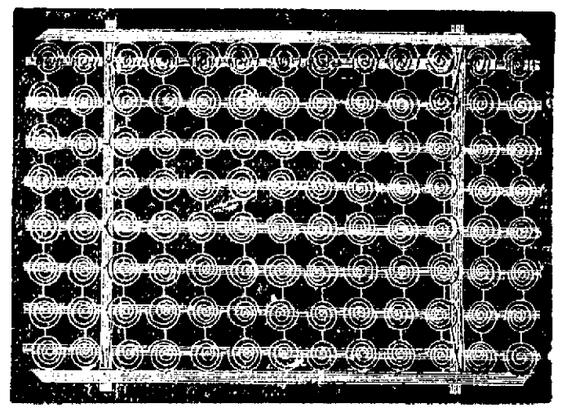
PROPOSALS.
Inviting Proposals for suitable premises for postoffice at Massillon, Ohio.
Sealed proposals will be received by me at the Postoffice at Massillon, Ohio, until noon on the 1st day of Feb'y, 1886, for furnishing the Postoffice Department with suitable premises to be occupied as postoffice at Massillon for a term of 5 years. The owners will be required to partition the premises in such manner as may be decided necessary by the Department and furnish a complete outfit of furniture, fixtures, letter cases, counters, etc., as may be deemed necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the office, and 250 lock boxes of improved pattern. Blank forms of proposals can be had by calling upon the Postmaster. W. W. HERRICK,
P. O. Inspector.

CHIONANTHUS COMPOUND
Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For ale by druggists and at country stores.

ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

Wm. B. MAYER,
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM.

I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the public to call and examine same. Orders solicited. Respectfully,
Nov. 14-1yr
W. B MAYER,
OFFICE AND SHOP, TREMONT St., Next to Canal, MASSILLON, OHIO

Globe Bakery
West Main Street,
A. J. RICHEIMER, PROP'R.
The Best of Bread, Fresh Baked Every Day.
Elegant Ice Cream Parlors.
Everything the best. A trial Always Satisfies.
Fresh Bread on sale at Fred Albrecht's Grocery, and delivered to all parts of the city.

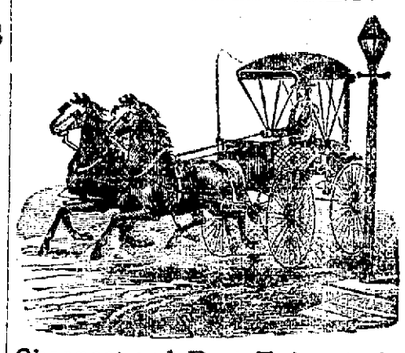
A. J. Humberger & Son.
SPECIALTIES.
Fine Lace Curtains
" Embroideries.
" Dress Goods.
" Parasols.
Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.

TANITE
EMERYWHEELS.
COLUMBUS,
McCune, Lonnis & Griswold.
CLEVELAND
York & Benton.
TOLEDO,
Bostwick, Braun & Co.
CINCINNATI,
T. & A. Pickering,
Woodrough & McParlin.

Hurrah Smokers!
If you want a good Cigar call for
Phil. Blumenschein's
Brands of Cigars.
They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.
Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel.
WEST MAIN STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

For Sale.
9,000 Acres of Fine Timber Land at the Low Prie of
$5.00 Per Acre,
situated in Trigg County, Ky., near the Ohio River and between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, which are navigable the entire year. The timber is all hard wood of the best quality, with a good market. The land lays well and is rich and productive, with a good Farm open, and an A No. 1 Iron Furnace with complete machinery, &c., which I will sell as a whole or in smaller tracts, or will entertain partnership propositions, for Iron Furnace, Lumber business or Stock raising.
C. BERINGER,
31-tf No. 106 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knapp & Dillon,
(Successors to J. F. Hess & Bro.,)
Practical Plumbers,
GAS and STEAM FITTERS,
Dealers in
Gas Fixtures, Brass Goods
and all kinds of
Pumps, Hydrants, Street Washers, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.
Fitting Country Residences a Specialty.
Orders promptly attended to at reasonable price
16 NORTH ERIE STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO

A. KELLER'S
WEST SIDE
LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLES.

Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.
Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies. Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.
A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.
CALL AND SEE ME.

Bargains in Real Estate
OFFERED BY
McFadden & Pinn,
Ral Estate Agents,
Bammerlins' Block Massillon.
THE CHARMOIS FARM.
71 acres of well improved land in Jackson Tp. Good house; good bank barn; large orchard of select fruit; plenty of well water, with wind pump; also two never failing streams of water running through the farm. Terms easy.
Two story frame dwelling house on East Main st, 14 acres of good land in Perry township.
Improved farm of 10 acres in Perry Township.
Farm of 160 acres in Wood county, Ohio.
House and lot on West Oak St.
Cheap house and lot on North street, at a bargain.
A large new house with one acre of ground in West Massillon.
Three and three-fourths acres of land, underlaid with sand-stone, with large house and cellar, on Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., three miles from Massillon.
55 acres of good land on Canton road, one mile east of Massillon.
McFADDEN & PINN, Real Estate Agents,
1f Bammerlin's Block, MASSILLON, OHI

Cedar Posts, Fencing,
—AND—
Building Material.
The Sippo Coal Co. has for sale a large lot of Cedar Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, a choice lot of building timber, joist and scantling, which will also be sold exceedingly low. An opportunity such as may not occur again for years is now presented to those who desire to construct buildings or fencing. Call at the office of
SIPPO COAL CO
Massillon, Aug. 18, 1884-9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